

THEMATIC EVALUATION OF THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

SYNTHESIS REPORT





Volume 2

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Evaluation for the European Commission



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The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view, which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission or by the authorities of the countries concerned.

FINAL REPORT

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ANNEX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EuropeAid Co-operation Office

General affairs

Evaluation

I:\Evaluation Water & Sanitation\2. ToR\W&S.doc

EVALUATION OF THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

TERMS OF REFERENCE

THURSDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER 2004

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1. MANDATE

- 1) The European Commission is the executive body, accountable to the European Parliament and the Members States meeting in Council. Systematic and timely evaluation of its aid support is an established priority, as a means of accounting for the management of allocated funds and as a way of promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation. Evaluations emerge as an important keystone in the results-oriented approach to development¹.
- 2) The evaluation unit is currently working on a comprehensive methodology programme aiming at developing methods and guidelines for evaluation of notably country strategies/programmes and sectors. The evaluation methodology work targeted among other sectors the water and sanitation one, aiming at the end of the three year programme, having produced methods and tools (e.g. evaluation questions, judgment criteria and indicators) for all main sectors of the Commission's development cooperation.
- 3) The present evaluation will benefit from the results of this methodological work, particularly on the water and sanitation (W&S) exercise.
- 4) The Evaluation Unit included provision for this evaluation in its Work Programme for 2004 which was approved by the Board of the EuropeAid Co-operation Office **in December 2003**².

2. POLICY BACKGROUND

- 5) The European Union's co-operation policy is based on Article 177 of the Treaty establishing the European Community (EC). It determines that the sphere of development co-operation shall have three objectives namely: fostering sustainable development of developing countries³; assisting the smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy and campaigning against poverty in the developing countries.
- 6) In November 2000, the Council and the Commission endorsed a Development Policy Declaration⁴ that identifies six priority themes/areas. These are: Trade and development; Regional Integration and Co-operation; Support to Macro-economic Policies linked to Social Sector Programmes; Transport; Sustainable Rural Development and Food Security; and Institutional Capacity Building, Good Governance and the Rule of Law. Environment and gender are considered as crosscutting issues, which needs to be integrated into all these six themes in order to make development sustainable.

¹ Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - The European Community's Development Policy. COM (2000) 212 final (page 320).

² http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/evaluation/programme_2004_rev1.pdf

³ Sustainable Development is defined as the improvement of the standard of living and welfare of the relevant populations within the limits of the capacity of the ecosystems by maintaining natural assets and their biological diversity for the benefit of present and future generations.

⁴ Council document 13458/00.

7. Subsequently the communication on water management in developing countries from 2002⁵ sees water resources management as a cross-sectoral issue to be also mainstreamed within most development policies of the Community. In brief this communication guides the European Community's support to water resources management in developing countries for achieving the main development goals laid in the Treaty. Furthermore the guidelines for water resources development co-operation from 1998⁶ whose centrepiece is a 'strategic approach for the equitable, efficient and sustainable management of water resources, set out the EC's approach to water-related development activities, and constitute therefore a key contribution to the policy orientations of this water communication.
8. The European Development Council Resolution on water management in developing countries policy and priorities for EU development cooperation from 2002⁷ and the Water for life EU water initiative from 2003⁸ in line with the above resolution reinforce the EU commitment to contribute to meeting the Millennium Development Goals, namely the targets on water (see paragraph 10), the support Integrated Recourses Water Management (IRWM)⁹ and the development of water efficiency plans by 2005.
9. The key objectives of the water initiative are: (a) reinforcement of political commitment towards action and innovation oriented partnership; (b) promotion of improved water governance, capacity-building and awareness; (c) improved efficiency and effectiveness of water management through multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination; (d) strengthened co-operation through promoting river basin approaches in national and transboundary waters; (e) identification of additional financial resources and mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing. The initiative provides a platform to coordinate and streamline existing and future activities in order to create a higher efficiency of water-related development and it is open to all developing countries and regions, with an initial focus on Africa.

⁵ COM (2002) 132 (01) - <http://europa.eu.int/cgi-bin/eur-lex/udl.pl?REQUEST=Service-Search&LANGUAGE=fr&GUILANGUAGE=fr&SERVICE=all&COLLECTION=com&DOCID=502PC0132>

⁶ EC Development (1998): Guidelines for water resources development co-operation. Towards sustainable water resources management - A strategic approach.

⁷ <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/02/st09/09696en2.pdf>

⁸ http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/water-initiative/index_en.html

⁹ IWRM is a balanced process with the objective of attaining water security and sustainability that requires vision and political will. It is basically promoting the development of partnerships through river basin organizations whereby users from various sectors can better manage water resources.

10. The Millennium Development Goals targets on water are:

Target 9: Concerning water resources management. The Millennium Declaration promoted the concept of reducing unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at regional, national and local levels. A specific target is to have comprehensive policies and strategies for integrated water resources management in the process of implementation in all countries by 2005.

Target 10: Concerning water supply and sanitation. For water supply, the UN General Assembly pledged that the proportion of people not having access to adequate quantities of safe and affordable water would be reduced by half by 2015. For sanitation, the World Summit on Sustainable Development gave an important step with the adoption of a sanitation target, completing the Millennium Development Goal on access to drinking water.

Target 11: In relation to livelihood of slum dwellers. The UN General Assembly pledged by 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

11. The EC's own experience pleads for an active and leading role in the water sector. To this end, the Community provides financial assistance and appropriate expertise aimed at drawing up and promoting the implementation of policies, strategies, tools and technologies for this pursuit. Co-operation in the water sector mainly takes the form of **support to projects and programmes** that involve operators from headquarters, delegations and partner countries public authorities and civil society (NGOs). In fact, the focus of EC support to water in developing countries has progressively evolved from a project approach concentrating on water supply, addressing mainly technical issues, into a programme approach including stronger social and environmental concerns, and support for improved management of the resource. Co-operation using the **Sector Approach**¹⁰ is the second most important aid **modality** for this sector. **Call for Proposals** have been used on a small percentage of the resources committed to this sector since they are only used on the thematic budget lines (BL). NGO-cofinancing and Humanitarian Aid are the most important thematic BL for Water and Sanitation activities. Regarding the Environment Regulation (article 7) and its BL, covers among other issues **water** which is mostly concentrated on the following main areas: transboundary environmental issues, in particular air, soil and water pollution; coastal zone, estuary and wetland management; the management of fresh water resources; urban environment problems relating, inter alia, to transport, waste, air pollution and noise, water and the quality of drinking water.
12. Overall, the preponderance of resources for Water and Sanitation sector has been committed through the regional co-operation instruments. Among them the **European Development Fund for the ACP countries** (plus South Africa financed under ex-BL B7-320) is by far the most important funding instrument for this sector. The second most important regional co-operation instrument is **MEDA** followed by **ALA** (canalized mainly to Latin America and on a small part to Asia) and **TACIS (regional)**.

¹⁰ Is a process, by which a donor or a group of donors supports the development of a sector, by a direct support to the National budget of a country. At the core of SAs are: a sector strategy with clear indicators for monitoring developments and impacts; a public expenditure programme, defining financial flows, disbursement mechanisms and controls with an agreed set of audits.

3. THE EVALUATION'S OBJECTIVES, FOCI AND SCOPE

3.1 The Evaluation's Objectives and Main Foci

13. **The purpose of this evaluation** is to provide the relevant external co-operation services of the European Commission and the wider public with an **overall independent and accountable evaluation**, in terms of:

- the relevance, the impact, the effectiveness, the efficiency and the sustainability¹¹ of the activities in W&S sector financed by the EC in the context of overall Community development co-operation;
- consistency/internal coherence between EC-support to water and sanitation and other EU policies like, environment, agriculture, etc.¹²;
- coordination and complementarity of EC support actions and strategy to the W&S sector with policies / actions of Member States and other donors in the area.

14. The **main foci of the evaluation** report will be:

- identifying **key lessons** from the Commission's past co-operation, paying particularly attention to the impact of specific actions against their objectives;
- providing detailed recommendations by target groups i.e. those primarily responsible for action: Commission Services both in headquarters (strategy

¹¹ As defined by OECD's Development Assistance Committee:

Relevance is the extent to which the aid activity is suited to the needs, priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and EU.

Effectiveness, a measure of the extent to which an aid activity attains its objectives *and* are perceived as such by the beneficiaries, or are expected to be in the foreseeable future. Particular attention should be given to the question of who has benefited or will benefit. Unplanned results should also be analysed.

Efficiency measures the outputs (qualitative and quantitative) in relation to the inputs. It means that the aid uses the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired results. This requires comparing alternative approaches to achieving the same outputs, to see whether the most efficient one has been adopted. This requires as well assessment of the regional, country programme's process, organisation, management, monitoring systems, as well as the constraints of the Commissions, local delegations and partner country authorities.

Impact is the positive and negative changes produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended and unintended or dead-weight/ substitution effects. This involves the main impacts and effects resulting from the activity on the local social, economic, environmental and other development indicators.

Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of an activity are likely to continue after donor funding has been withdrawn. That is to what extent will the results and impacts be maintained, or are likely to be, preserved over time, without particularly EU support funding.

http://www.oecd.org/document/22/0,2340,en_2649_34435_2086550_1_1_1_37413,00.html

¹² The European Commission has introduced several institutional mechanisms that will help promote coherence of external relations' policies with the poverty reduction objective. In particular, the Country and regional Strategy Papers have become a central mechanism for strengthening policy coherence with other Community policies and for co-ordination with Member States. EC resources to support regional programmes are planned in a Regional Indicative Programme for four or five years, which since 2002 is based on a Regional Strategy Paper. The European Community's legal and policy framework sets out the requirement to seek policy coherence with development objectives.

programming and operational thematic and geographical services) and in delegations, which should be ranked and prioritised according to their relevance and importance to the purpose of the evaluation. Recommendations will in all cases need to be cross-referenced to the corresponding conclusions. Moreover as it is a sector global evaluation hence it should provide wide-ranging lessons and recommendations (neither country nor regional specific) on the EC W&S support namely for future programming.

3.2 The Evaluation's Scope

15. The evaluation will address Commission's actions and interventions in developing countries (See Annex 2 of the ToR - Aid Recipients DAC List) undertaken on the water and sanitation sector¹³, mainly between 1995¹⁴ and 2004.
16. Within the overall sector, the following OECD / DAC policy sub-sectors should be fully covered:
 - Water Resources policy and administrative management - water sector policy, planning and programmes; water legislation and management; institution capacity building and advice; water supply assessments and studies; groundwater, water quality and watershed studies; hydro-geology;
 - Water resources protection - inland surface waters (rivers, lakes, etc.); groundwater extraction and recharge processes, including groundwater quality; prevention of water contamination from agro-chemicals, industrial effluents;
 - Water supply and sanitation large systems - water desalination plants; intakes, storage, treatment, pumping stations, conveyance and distribution systems; sewerage; domestic and industrial waste water treatment plants;
 - Water supply and sanitation small systems - water supply and sanitation through low cost technologies such as hand pumps, spring catchments, gravity – fed systems, rain water collection, storage tanks, small distribution systems; latrines, small bore sewers; on site disposal;
 - River development - integrated river basin projects; river flow control; dams and reservoirs; and hydropower and activities related to river transport;
 - Waste management / disposal - Municipal and industrial solid waste management, including hazardous and toxic waste; collection, disposal and treatment; landfill areas; composting and reuse;
 - Education & training in water supply and sanitation.

Plus the following background areas:

¹³ “The water and sanitation sector is seen in a wider holistic angle, looking at the entire hydrological cycle as well as at the interaction between various water uses, under the umbrella of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)”.

¹⁴ The consultants will take into consideration actions, strategy documents and legal bases elaborated before 1995, if relevant for the period under study.

- Agricultural water resources - irrigation, reservoirs, hydraulic structures and groundwater exploitation for agriculture use;
 - Rural development and management - integrated rural development projects; promotion of decentralized and multi-sectoral competence for planning, co-ordination and management; land management; land use planning.
 - Urban development and management - integrated urban development, local development and urban management, urban infrastructure and services and urban environmental management.
17. As regards the other DAC sub-sectors in relation to the water and sanitation sector, the following ones should also be considered: Flood prevention / control; Economic and development policy / planning; Strengthening civil society; Environmental policy and administrative management; Environment Education/training and Women in development. The issue of research knowledge dissemination should also be considered given the EC investment in this area through the Research Framework Programmes.
18. Based on the results of the evaluation methodology work done on this sector, on an initial search on the Cris and on the water for life - EU water initiative projects databases¹⁵, a earliest selection of countries for the field phase is already presented on this ToRs (although the evaluation team can propose alternative countries with a justified reason, at the latest on the Inception Note). These countries should be seen as case studies, where relevant actions will be analysed in more detail. This country choice is based on the following selection criteria (by order of priority): (1) countries being (in the present or in the past) among the major recipients of EC aid in the W&S sector; (2) representative of each region¹⁶; (3) having the W&S as focal sector; (4) not have been covered by the latest evaluations conducted by the evaluation unit (with some exceptions).

Accordingly the countries per region are the followings:

- ALA: Bolivia and India;
 - ACP: Cape Verde; Samoa and South Africa;
 - MEDA: Morocco;
 - TACIS: Russia.
19. The assessment and judgement of current approaches must take account of the effects of the reforms of the RELEX services. These aspects will bear to some extent on the choice of specific projects and sector approaches (which have been gaining importance in the W&S sector) for study in more detail, on which the evaluators will be expected to act on the basis of rational criteria agreed with the Evaluation Unit of EuropeAid and validated by the Reference Group.

¹⁵ http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/water-initiative/countries_en.html

¹⁶ These countries cannot be seen as a representative sample all partner countries where the Commission has water and sanitation support, but they illustrate different experiences in this sector, different country contexts and they have been selected to maximise the lesson learning opportunities from this evaluation.

4. ORIENTATION, APPROACH AND STRUCTURE OF THE EVALUATION

4.1 The Evaluation's Audience

20. The evaluation users are the Board of EuropeAid, the Commission Services at all levels involved in policy formation, programming and implementing external co-operation programmes (ECHO, Environment and Research Directorates General included), comprising, the Delegations, the partner countries, the Council, the European Parliament and other donors. The authors should also take account of the considerable interest likely to be shown in the evaluation report by the Member States, various multinational organisations and many NGOs and Civil Society organisations.

4.2 The Evaluation Questions (EQs)

21. As regards the approach to be taken to evaluation, it should be noted that while always taking into account the standard evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability, used in recent years for many evaluations of development assistance, this evaluation will be organised around a set of specific evaluation questions. In such an approach, the criteria will be translated into specific questions, and each question may address one or more of the criteria in its intent.
22. These questions are intended to give a more precise and accessible form to the evaluation criteria and to articulate the key issues of concern to stakeholders, thus optimising the focus and utility of the evaluation. The development of evaluation questions will be based upon a reconstruction of the intervention logic for the W&S sector.
23. For each Evaluation Question there will be at least one appropriate Judgement Criterion, and for each such criterion appropriate quantitative and qualitative Indicators will be identified and specified. This, in turn, will determine the appropriate scope and methods of data collection. Besides specific answers, the Evaluation Questions should also lead the evaluators to produce an overall judgement on the degree to which the implementation of the activities on the W&S sector have contributed to the achievement of their objectives. There should be a proper balance between the Evaluation Questions section and the rest of the report.
24. The 25 Evaluation Questions developed by the contract of Methodology lot 3, Water and Sanitation (in annexe 1) will be used as a basis for the selection and presentation of a maximum 10 evaluation questions. Additional evaluation questions should be proposed on themes that are not covered by this set of questions, ensuring that all of the objectives set out in the Terms of Reference are duly addressed
25. The final selected EQ will be validated by the Reference Group.

4.3 The Evaluation's Structure

26. The evaluation will consist in total of **5 phases** in the course of which **5 methodological stages** will be developed.

Five Main Phases of Development:	Five Methodological Stages:
1. Preparation Phase (evaluation unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference group constitution and ToR's drafting
2. Desk Phase 3. Field Phase 4. Synthesis phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structuring of the evaluation • Data Collection¹⁷; verification of hypotheses • Analysis • Judgements on findings
5. Feedback and Dissemination (evaluation unit + eventual participation of consultants on dissemination seminars)	

27. It should be noted that the phases are included on a purely indicative basis, and may be subject to variation for methodological or practical reasons as stated in the contract that is on the basis of this evaluation.

4.4 Desk Phase I: Starting the Evaluation and producing the Launch Note

28. Prior to embarking on the structuring phase of this study, the consortium will present a Launch Note¹⁸ in which the team will have set out in full: (i) the team's understanding of the Terms of Reference, (ii) the provisional proposed composition of the core evaluation team with CVs (please note that the core team could be already submitted to the evaluation unit as soon as possible, even before the launch note), (iii) a provisional budget proposal. The Launch Note will be referred to the Reference Group for comments.

4.5 Desk Phase II: The Inception Report

29. The Inception Note, which will be circulated to the Reference Group and then discussed in committee, will mark an intermediate stage of the desk phase of the evaluation. During this structuring stage, the evaluation team will have held exploratory meetings with the relevant Commission Services. The largest part of the work will be dedicated to the analysis of all relevant key documentation, including data on the pertinent policy and

¹⁷ The study will draw on the contents of (i) all relevant documentation supplied by the Commission Services, and (ii) documentation from other sources which the evaluators find relevant and useful.

¹⁸ See annexe 1 of the contract number : EVA/80-208.

programming documents and instruments, and also taking account of any key documentation produced by other international donors and agencies. On the basis of the information collected and on the work of methodology lot 3 on water and sanitation sector, the evaluation team will:

- (a) Reconstruct the intervention logic, of development co-operation policy, programmes and activities in respect of W&S sector (based on the work done on lot 3 W&S, see Evaluation techniques and tools: Sectors and Themes, Logical diagrams). Consists in setting out the key objectives of the Commission's strategy towards W&S sector and their order of priority, assessing their relation to need and the intended impacts related to the respective objectives in the water and sanitation sector. The evaluation team should point out their logic, context and overall coherence, including relevant aspects of the programmes' external coherence in relation to other EU policies, the needs and policies of beneficiary countries, other donors' activities, and other geopolitical factors. The evaluation team should also consider constraints, hypotheses/assumptions and external influences as they appear from documentation and interviews.
 - (b) Select the evaluation questions and appropriate indicative Judgement Criteria.
30. The Report will also confirm (i) the final evaluation team composition, including national and regional consultants and short term experts as appropriate and (ii) the final time schedule, to be agreed between the Contractor and the Commission and confirmed through a formal exchange of letters.

Completion of Desk Phase and Delivery of Report

31. On confirmation of formal approval of the Inception Report, the team of consultants will proceed with the final stage of the Desk Phase of the evaluation.

This final stage consists mainly in identifying and setting out proposals for the following:

- identifying, for each ***judgement criterion***, relevant quantitative and qualitative ***indicators*** based again on the methodology work done on lot 3 W&S.
 - proposing suitable methods of ***data and information collection*** both in Brussels and in proposed field trips for example: interviews both structured and unstructured, questionnaires, additional literature, seminars or workshops, case studies, etc. - indicating any limitations and describing how the data should be cross-checked to validate the analysis;
 - presenting appropriate ***methods of analysis*** of the information and data collected, again indicating any limitations;
32. At the conclusion of this work, the evaluation team will present to the Evaluation Unit a Draft Desk Phase Report (following the structure set out in Annex 4). This report should:
- set out in full the results of this first phase of the evaluation.
 - detail the consultants' proposed approach and methodology for the upcoming Field Phase of the evaluation. The analysis should include a proposed list of activities,

projects and programmes for in-depth study in the field, examples of assessment project sheets, examples of interview guides to be used on the field, a detailed structure of the country notes to be presented at the end of the field phase.

5. FIELD PHASE

33. Following satisfactory completion of the Desk Phase, the evaluation team will proceed to the field missions. The fieldwork will be undertaken on the basis set out in the Final Desk Phase Report and agreed by the Reference Group and by the Delegations of countries to be visited. If during the course of the fieldwork any major deviations from the agreed methodology or schedule are perceived as being necessary, these should be explained to the Reference Group through the Evaluation Unit.
34. At the beginning of each field mission the team will brief the delegation while at its conclusion the team will: (i) give a detailed on-the-spot orally de-briefing on their provisional findings, and (ii) prepare separate country notes (see brief guidance on annexe 4) for delivery to the Evaluation Unit no later than 10 working days after returning from the field. These notes will be presented to the Reference Group including to the delegations visited.

5.1 Final Report-Writing Phase

35. The Final Report will be drafted in English, and will be structured as set out in Annex 4.
36. The evaluation team will deliver the First Draft of the Final Report to the Evaluation Unit no later than June 2005. On acceptance, the report will be circulated for comments to the Reference Group, which will convene to discuss it about 10 days after circulation, in the presence of the evaluation team.
37. On the basis of comments received from the Reference Group and the Evaluation Unit, the evaluation team will make the appropriate final amendments and submit their Final Report to the Evaluation Unit within 15 working days of the last meeting. The evaluators may either accept or reject the comments made by the Group members, Delegations members, or relevant stakeholders, but, in case of rejection, they shall motivate (in writing) their refusal and annex the relevant comments and their responses to the report. The quality of the editing of the Final Report (as well as previous reports and notes) must be high. The analysis, findings, conclusions and recommendations should be thorough and all based on proved evidence. They should reflect a methodical and thoughtful approach, and finally the link or sequence between them should be clear.
38. A translation of the final report is foreseen in French.
39. The evaluation team (or selected members) will, on the basis of the Final Report, participate in a Seminar in Brussels during which they will make a presentation to the Commission services and other relevant stakeholders (including organisations) on the evaluation's findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

6. MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION OF THE EVALUATION

40. The ultimate responsibility for the management and supervision of the evaluation will rest with the **Evaluation Unit** of the EuropeAid Co-operation Office. The evaluation manager and first point of contact will be Alexandra Chambel (tel: 02 296 7403).

41. The progress of the evaluation will be followed closely by a Commission **Reference Group** consisting of members of all concerned External Relations family, Research, and BudgetDirectorates Generals, including Delegation representatives where appropriate under the Evaluation Unit chairmanship. The principal functions of this Reference Group will be:
- to canalise the views of the Commission services and act as an interface between the consultants and the services, thereby supplementing bilateral contacts;
 - to discuss and comment on the Terms of Reference drawn up by the Evaluation Unit;
 - to validate the Evaluation Questions;
 - to ensure that the consultants have access to and consult all information sources and documentation on activities undertaken;
 - to discuss the launch and inception notes, and all subsequent reports produced by the consultants, as well as give an opinion on the quality of the final report. Comments by individual members of the Steering Group will be compiled by the Evaluation Unit and subsequently transmitted to the consultants;
 - to assist in feedback of the findings and recommendations from the evaluation into proposals concerning the future of the Regulations, including their possible modification or termination.

7. DISSEMINATION AND FOLLOW-UP

42. After approval of the final report, the **Evaluation Unit** will proceed with the Dissemination of the results (conclusions and recommendations) contained within this Report. The Unit will: (i) make a formal Judgement on the Quality of the evaluation through the Quality Grid (see in annexe), as recommended by DG Budget; (ii) draft a 2-page Evaluation Summary; (iii) circulate a Fiche Contradictoire for discussion with the relevant Services. The fiche is the mechanism for follow-up on the use of evaluations. Its first column lists the evaluation recommendations, the second column includes the responses from the Services, and the third column, completed one year later, will show the actions taken by the responsible Services.
43. The Quality Judgement, the DAC summary, the Fiche Contradictoire alongside the Final Report will all be published on the europeaid Evaluation Unit Web-site <http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/evaluation>

8. EVALUATION TEAM

44. This evaluation is to be carried out by a team with advanced knowledge, and experience in at least the following fields: development co-operation and in water and sanitation issues at the levels of policy, programming and implementation. Consultants should also possess an appropriate training and documented experience in the management of evaluations, as well as evaluation methods in field situations. The team should comprise a reasonable mix of consultants familiar with the different regions particularly with the

countries selected for the field phase. The team must be prepared to work in English, and possess excellent drafting skills. Knowledge of French, Spanish and Portuguese in particular for the field phase, is required.

45. The Team composition should be agreed as indicated but may be subsequently adjusted if necessary in the light of the final Evaluation Questions once they have been validated by the Reference Group. The Evaluation Unit expects that also consultants from beneficiary countries (national or regional) be employed ever since the beginning of the evaluation exercise (and not only during the field phase).
46. Regarding conflict of interest, experts who have been involved in the design or implementation of projects covered by this evaluation, are excluded from this assignment.
47. A declaration of absence of conflict of interest should be signed by each consultant and annexed to the launch note.

9. TIMING AND BUDGET

47. The evaluation will start in September 2004 with completion of the Final Report scheduled for July/August **2005**. The following is the *indicative* schedule¹⁹:

¹⁹ The dates mentioned in the above table may only be changed in view of optimising the evaluation performance, and with the agreement of all concerned.

Evaluation Phases and Stages	Notes and Reports	Dates	Meetings
RG Composition	Notes (24 June and 19 July)	June - July	
ToR	Draft	August	
	Final	September	
Desk Phase		Starts October 2004	
Starting Stage	Launch Note	Due in October	
Structuring Stage	Inception Note	Due early December	RG Meeting
Desk Study	Draft Desk Report	Due February	RG Meeting
	Final Desk Report Note on the delivery of lot 3	Due February	
Field Phase		From March to April ²⁰	
	Separate country notes	Due end of April	RG Meeting
Final Report-Writing Phase	Draft Final Report	From May to June	
	Draft Final	July	RG Meeting
	Final Report	Due August/September 2005	
Dissemination Seminar		November 2005	

48. The cost of this evaluation should take into account the work already produced by lot 3 of the Methodology work. The part of the budget regarding the field visits should take into account the number of countries, a longer length of the field visits since the devolution process is already in place, the number of projects, programmes, sector approaches and other activities financed by the EC, covered by this evaluation.

The Payments modalities shall be as follow: 30% at the acceptance of the Inception Note; 50% at acceptance of Draft Desk Report; 20% at acceptance of Final Desk report. The invoices shall be sent to the Commission only after the Evaluation Unit confirms in writing the acceptance of the reports²¹.

²⁰ Subject to agreement by the EC Delegations concerned

²¹ According to the framework contract number : B7-6510/2002/005

Annex 1: The Key Evaluation Questions

As explained in the main text, the questions will be selected by the evaluation team, among the evaluation questions already developed within the methodology work on the W&S sector. Additional evaluation questions should be proposed on themes that are not covered by this set of questions. They will be validated by the Reference Group prior to final confirmation.

N.	Evaluation question	Comments
General questions		
	EC support and the guiding principles of the water and sanitation sectors	
1	To what extent has the EC contribution been conceived in accordance with the main development principles that guide the water and sanitation sector today?	This relevance question deals with the shift in paradigm in the sector towards integrated approaches.
	Achievement of water and sanitation-related Millenium Development Goals	
2.1	How far has the EC contributed to the development of policies and strategies for integrated water resources management (MDG target 9)?	The MDGs are the major development targets set at international level during recent years. Three MDG <u>targets</u> (9, 10 and 11) concern the water and sanitation sector and are addressed in questions 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 respectively.
2.2	To what extent has the EC contributed to sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, urban and rural (MDG target 10)?	
2.3	To what extent has the EC support to improved water supply and basic sanitation contributed to the improvement of the lives of slum dwellers (MDG target 11)?	
	Water and sanitation and poverty reduction	
3.1	How far has EC support towards improved access to water and sanitation been designed with a view to reduce poverty?	This relevance question aims to assess to which extent ‘poverty reduction’ – a key policy objective - has been taken into account from the initial phases of the support process.
3.2	How far have achievements of EC support concerning improved access to water and sanitation contributed to the reduction of poverty?	Poverty reduction is a key policy objective of the EC support. This question assesses the effects of improved water and sanitation on poverty reduction.
	Water and sanitation and health impacts	
4.1	How far has EC support towards improved water supply and sanitation been designed with a view to maximise health impacts?	This question aims at assessing to which extent efforts have been planned to maximise the effects of improved water supply and sanitation
4.2	To what extent has EC-support towards improved water supply and sanitation contributed to improved health?	Safe water is crucial to human life; 80% of diseases in developing countries are caused by consumption of contaminated water.

N.	Evaluation question	Comments
Water and sanitation and gender inequalities		
5.1	How far has EC support to the water and sanitation been designed with a view to reducing existing gender inequalities?	Water and sanitation is, by excellence, a sector where gender relations should be taken into account from the very start of the process.
5.2	To what extent has EC support to the water and sanitation sector contributed to the reduction of gender inequalities?	Women should play a key role in the sector, but are often hampered by a complex set of cultural, economic and social constraints.
Specific evaluation questions		
Water resources management		
Water resources allocation and water users' dialogue		
6	To what extent has EC support contributed to an improved allocation of water resources for all users and uses?	Water allocation is a complex process that should take into account all activities requiring water and influencing the water resource.
7	To what extent has EC support contributed to ensuring dialogue and planning among different water users, including river basin or aquifer management?	Effective dialogue is a key prerequisite to integrated water resource management.
8	To what extent has EC support contributed to a more efficient use of water at all levels (industrial, agricultural and domestic)?	In view of increasing water scarcity, a more efficient use of water becomes an important objective.
Water resources conservation and preservation		
9	To what extent has EC support contributed to water resources conservation and preservation, including pollution control?	This question addresses the objective to ensure adequate supplies of good quality water while preserving the various functions of the ecosystem.
10	To what extent has EC support contributed to the prevention, control and mitigation of floods?	Increasing uncertainty on the nature and level of climatic change makes of the prevention and control of floods an important issue.
11	To what extent has EC support contributed to improved assessment and surveillance of water resources?	Water resources assessment implies the continuous holistic assessment of water resources in relation to human activities.
Water supply and sanitation		
Rural water supply and sanitation		
12	To what extent has EC support contributed to increased access to safe water in rural areas?	This question addresses the coverage of the water sources and the distance between the house and these sources.
13	To what extent has EC support contributed to improved access to basic sanitation in rural areas?	This question addresses the coverage of the sanitation systems and the distance between the house and these systems.
14	To what extent has EC support contributed to the improvement of management of rural water supply and sanitation services?	Appropriate management is a prerequisite for the continued functioning and sustainability of the

N.	Evaluation question	Comments
		systems.
15	To what extent has EC support enhanced the capacities of communities to plan and manage rural water supply and sanitation systems?	Capacity building of local communities is fundamental to ensure sustainable services.
	Urban water supply and sanitation	
16	To what extent has EC support contributed to increased access to safe water in urban areas, including low-income urban areas?	This question addresses the coverage of the water sources and the distance between the house and these sources.
17	To what extent has EC support contributed to improved access to basic sanitation services and facilities in urban areas, including low-income urban areas?	This question addresses the coverage of the sanitation systems and the distance between the house and these systems.
18	To what extent has EC support contributed to the improvement of management of urban water supply and sanitation services?	Appropriate management is a prerequisite for the continued functioning and sustainability of the systems.
19	To what extent has EC support enhanced the capacities of communities in low income urban areas to plan and manage water supply and sanitation systems?	Capacity building of urban communities is fundamental to ensure sustainable services.
	Equity	
20	To what extent has EC support contributed to water and sanitation services being affordable for the poor?	All social groups in a community should have access to an improved water and sanitation system, proportionally to their basic needs.
	Hygiene behaviour	
21	To what extent has EC support contributed to changes in hygiene behaviour and sanitation practices?	Most of the health benefits of water and sanitation programs stem from changes in hygiene behaviour.
Water governance		
	Enabling policy and legal framework	
22	How far has EC support contributed to the adaptation of National Water and Sanitation Sector Policies in accordance with the IWRM principles?	Pressure on water resources makes that governments need to consider water resources in their own right.
23	To what extent has EC support contributed to the establishment of legal instruments that are adapted to IWRM realities?	The development and enforcement of laws becomes an important issue in a context of increasing scarcity of the water resource.
	Response of institutions and service providers to sector needs	
24	To what extent has EC support contributed to decentralised decision-making in the water and sanitation sector?	Decentralisation is considered as a key in order to respond to felt needs and realities and involve local stakeholders.
25	To what extent has EC support contributed to institutions and service providers responding better to water supply and sanitation needs?	Water and sanitation becomes increasingly a sector in which a broad range of actors needs to take up a role.
	Behaviour of citizens with regard to water use and waste	

N.	Evaluation question	Comments
26	To what extent has EC support contributed to the responsible behaviour of citizens with regard to water use and waste?	Changing citizens' behaviour is an important element of water governance that requires a specific approach.

Annex 2 of ToR's: DAC list of developing Countries

DAC List of Aid Recipients - As at 1 January 2003

Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (Official Development Assistance)					Part II: Countries and Territories in Transition (Official Aid)		
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Other Low-Income Countries (Other LICs) (per capita GNI < \$745 in 2001)	Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) (per capita GNI \$746-\$2975 in 2001)		Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMICs) (per capita GNI \$2976-\$9205 in 2001)	High-Income Countries (HICs) (per capita GNI > \$9206 in 2001)	Central and Eastern European Countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (CEECs/NIS)	More Advanced Developing Countries and Territories
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Maldives Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Samoa Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia Sudan Tanzania Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia	*Armenia *Azerbaijan Cameroon Congo, Rep. Côte d'Ivoire East Timor *Georgia Ghana India Indonesia Kenya Korea, Democratic Republic *Kyrgyz Rep. *Moldova Mongolia Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea *Tajikistan *Uzbekistan Viet Nam Zimbabwe	*Albania Algeria Belize Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina China Colombia Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Fiji Guatemala Guyana Honduras Nigeria Iran Iraq Jamaica Jordan *Kazakhstan Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic) Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States Morocco Namibia Niue	Palestinian Administered Areas Paraguay Peru Philippines South Africa Sri Lanka St Vincent & Grenadines Suriname Swaziland Syria Thailand • Tokelau Tonga Tunisia Turkey *Turkmenistan • Wallis and Futuna Yugoslavia, Federal Republic	Botswana Brazil Chile Cook Islands Costa Rica Croatia Dominica Gabon Grenada Lebanon Malaysia Mauritius • Mayotte Nauru Panama • St Helena St Lucia Venezuela ----- Threshold for World Bank Loan Eligibility (\$5185 in 2001) ----- • Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Barbados Mexico • Montserrat Oman Palau Islands Saudi Arabia Seychelles St Kitts and Nevis Trinidad and Tobago • Turks and Caicos Islands Uruguay	Bahrain	*Belarus *Bulgaria *Czech Republic *Estonia *Hungary *Latvia *Lithuania *Poland *Romania *Russia *Slovak Republic *Ukraine	• Aruba Bahamas • Bermuda Brunei • Cayman Islands Chinese Taipei Cyprus • Falkland Islands • French Polynesia • Gibraltar • Hong Kong, China Israel Korea Kuwait Libya • Macao Malta • Netherlands Antilles • New Caledonia Qatar Singapore Slovenia United Arab Emirates • Virgin Islands (UK)

* Central and Eastern European countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (CEECs/NIS).

• Territory.

Annex 3 of ToR's: Key documentation for the evaluation

The below list of basic documents is indicative and by no means exhaustive. The consultants are requested to take into account any other documents relevant to the present evaluation particularly the **Evaluation techniques and tools. Lot 3: Sectors and Themes: Major references for the Water & Sanitation sector.**

(i) Methodology documents

- Evaluation techniques and tools. Lot 3: Sectors and Themes: Typology of actions supported by the EC in the Water and Sanitation sector.
- Evaluation techniques and tools. Lot 3: Sectors and Themes: The Water and Sanitation Sector. Sector Overview and Delineation.
- Evaluation techniques and tools. Lot 3: Sectors and Themes: Logical diagrams in the water and sanitation sector.

(ii) Basic

- DG Development - Water Page (Introduction to Sectoral Policy on Water Resource, etc.) http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/theme/water_en.htm
- Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.
- Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: "Water Management in Developing Countries - Policy and Priorities for EU Development Cooperation (Brussels, 12.03.2002; COM(2002) 132 final) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0132en01.pdf
- Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - The European Community's Development Policy. COM (2000) 212 final. http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/asia/doc/com00_212.pdf
- Council document 13458/00
- COM (2002) 132 (01 <http://europa.eu.int/cgi-bin/eur-lex/udl.pl?REQUEST=Service-Search&LANGUAGE=fr&GUILANGUAGE=fr&SERVICE=all&COLLECTION=com&DOCID=502PC0132>
- EC Development (1998): Guidelines for water resources development co-operation. Towards sustainable water resources management - A strategic approach.
- European Development Council Resolution on water management in developing countries policy and priorities for EU development cooperation from 2002 <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/02/st09/09696en2.pdf>
- Water for life EU water initiative from 2003. http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/water-initiative/index_en.html
- Regulation (EC) No 2493/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 7/11/2000. On measures to promote the full integration of the environmental dimension in the development process of developing countries

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_288/l_28820001115en00010005.pdf

- COM (2000) 264 of 18.05.2000 on "Integrating environment and sustainable development into economic and development co-operation. Elements of a comprehensive strategy" http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2000/com2000_0264en02.pdf
- COM (2000) of 16 May Rev 8 "Reform of the management of external assistance": <http://www.cc.cec/EUROPEAID/rextap/Rextap.htm>
- Framework regulations for ALA, TACIS, MEDA and CARDS (previously PHARE) Lomé Agreements and the Cotonou Agreement
- Country and Regional Strategy Papers http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations
- Annual report 2000 from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the EC development policy and the implementation of the External Assistance: http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/reports/aidco_2000_annual_report_en.pdf
- Annual report 2001 from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the EC development policy and the implementation of the External Assistance: http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/reports/aidco_2001_annual_report_en.pdf
- Annual report 2002 from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the EC development policy and the implementation of the External Assistance http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/reports/com_2003_0527_en.pdf

(iii) General

- (see websites: EuropeAid, Inter-service Quality Support Group, RELEX and Research)
- Documents of the AIDCO Thematic Group on water and sanitation
- DG TRADE website (trade and development): <http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/miti/devel>
- OECD/DAC: A better world for all: <http://www.paris21.org/betterworld/goals.htm>
- http://www.oecd.org/document/22/0,2340,en_2649_34435_2086550_1_1_1_37413,00.html
- Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee's (OECD/DAC) 'Shaping the 21st Century Strategy': www.oecd.org
- The OECD/DAC Guidelines Integrating Rio Conventions into Development Co-operation, 2002: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/49/2/1960098.pdf>
- The DAC Guidelines Strategies for Sustainable Development: Guidance for Development Co-operation, 2001: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/34/10/2669958.pdf>
- Review of the Development co-operation policies and programmes of the European Community, DAC/OECD, 2001.

- United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992), The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro 1992: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/agenda21/index.htm>

- <http://www.unep.org/>

(iv) **Other evaluations:** <http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/evaluation/index.htm>

- Evaluation of the Environment and Forests regulations (on going on its synthesis phase).
- Evaluation of TACIS Environment projects – water resources and transboundary river management (on going).
- Evaluation of Tacis regional environment in 1999-2000.
- Evaluation of the European Commission's country strategy for Lesotho, 2004.
- Evaluation of the European Commission's country strategy for Morocco, in 2003.
- Evaluation of the European Commission's country strategy for South Africa, 2003.
- Evaluation of the environmental performance of EC programmes in developing countries, 1997.
- Evaluation: Forestry Component of EU Programme in Developing Countries B7-6201, 1998.
- Evaluation of ALA Regulation 443/92, in 2002.

(v) **Results oriented monitoring reports (external monitors)**

(vi) **Internal monitoring (EC Delegations)**

Projects and projects evaluation documents will be made available to the evaluation team by the Commission Services concerned.

Annex 4 of ToR's: Outline Structure for the Reports

A. Outline Structure of the First Phase Report (desk study)

- Part 1: Reconstruction of the hierarchy, logic, related assumptions and intended impacts of the ***objectives of the EC's interventions*** on environment and forests.
- Part 2: Presentation of the ***key evaluation questions, judgement criteria*** and associated ***indicators***.
- Part 3: ***Analysis of the information and data*** available at the end of the first phase and indications of any missing data, so as to inform the work plan and choice of countries for the field phase.
- Part 4: Proposed ***field phase methodology*** (methods of enquiry, data collection and sampling, etc. vis-à-vis the information sought) with concrete proposal and examples.
- Part 5: Proposed ***analysis methodology*** based on sound and recognised methods used for evaluation.

B. Guidance on the country notes for the country case studies

Length: *The country note should be maximum 20 pages (excluding annexes).*

This evaluation is partly based on a number of country case studies. These case studies allow the evaluation team to gather information on the EC support (to the sector/theme of the evaluation) at the country level, which together with the desk phase findings should feed the global assessment reported in the synthesis report. This reporting is needed for transparency reasons, i.e. to clearly account for the basis of the evaluation, and also to be able to have a factual check with the concerned EC Delegations and other stakeholders.

This reporting should be seen as building blocks for the evaluation and as documents to be circulated with the Reference Group and the Delegations involved. In the end of the evaluation the country notes will be published as part of the overall evaluation exercise in annexes to the synthesis report (so editing is required). These notes should be prepared after the missions, they should respect the agreed structure and they should go further than the oral presentations conducted at the end of the missions. Furthermore, the evaluation questions are formulated to be answered on the global level using the sum of the information collected from the different case studies and the desk study, and should hence not be answered at the country case study level.

Indicative structure:

1. Introduction:

- The purpose of the evaluation;
- The purpose of the note;
- The reasons for selecting this country as a case study country.

2. Data collection methods used its limits and possible constraints (focus group discussions, debriefings, interviews, questionnaires etc.).
3. Short description of the sector in the country.
4. Findings on the sector (focused on facts and not going into analysis).
5. Conclusions at two levels:
 - covering the main issues on this sector in the context of the country (for the Delegation) and;
 - covering the elements confirming or not confirming the desk phase hypothesis (to be fed into the synthesis report).

Annexes:

- The list of people interviewed;
- The list of documents consulted;
- The list of the projects and programmes specifically considered;
- All project assessment fiches;
- All questionnaires;
- Acronyms and abbreviations; etc..

C. Outline Structure of the Final Report

Length: The Final Report should not be longer than 60 pages (including the executive summary). Additional information on overall context, programme or aspects of methodology and analysis should be confined to annexes.

1. Executive Summary (*length: 5 pages maximum*)

This Executive Summary must contain the following information:

- 1.1 – Purpose of the evaluation;
- 1.2 – Background
- 1.3 – Methodology;
- 1.4 – Analysis and main findings
- 1.5 – Main conclusions;*
- 1.6 – Main recommendations.*

** Conclusions and recommendations must be ranked and prioritised according to their relevance to the evaluation and their importance, and they should also be cross-referenced back to the key findings. Length-wise, the parts dedicated to the conclusions and recommendations should represent about 40 % of the executive summary*

2. Introduction (*length 5 pages*)

- 2.1. Synthesis of the Commission's Strategies and Programmes: their objectives, how they are prioritised and ordered, their logic both *internally* (ie. The existence – or not – of a logical link between the EC policies and

instruments and expected impacts) and *externally* (ie. within the context of the needs of partner countries, government policies, and the programmes of other donors); the implicit assumptions and risk factors; the intended impacts of the Commission's interventions on the W&S sector.

- 2.2. Context: very brief analysis of the political, economic, social and cultural dimensions affecting the W&S sector in third countries.
- 2.3. Purpose of the Evaluation: presentation of the evaluative questions and of how they will permit to assess the sector.

3. Methodology (*length 6-10 pages*)

In order to answer the evaluative questions a number of methodological instruments must be presented by the consultants:

- 3.1. Judgement Criteria: which should have been selected (for each Evaluation Question) and agreed upon by the Reference Group;
- 3.2. Indicators: attached to each judgement criterion. This in turn will determine the scope and methods of data collection;
- 3.3. Data and Information Collection: can consist of literature review, interviews, questionnaires, case studies, etc. The consultants will indicate any limitations and will describe how the data should be cross-checked to validate the analysis.
- 3.4. Methods of Analysis: of the data and information obtained for each Evaluation Question (again indicating any eventual limitations);
- 3.5. Methods of Judgement

4. Main Findings and Analysis (*length 20 to 30 pages*)

- 4.1. Answers to each Evaluation Question, indicating findings and conclusions for each;
- 4.2. Overall judgement. This assessment should cover:
 - Relevance to needs and overall context, including development priorities and co-ordination with other donors;
 - Actual Impacts: established, as well as unforeseen impacts and compare to intended impacts;
 - Effectiveness in terms of how far the intended results were achieved;
 - Efficiency: in terms of how far funding, personnel, regulatory, administrative, time and other resource considerations contributed or hindered the achievement of results;
 - Sustainability: whether the results can be maintained over time without EC funding or other external support.

5. A Full Set of Conclusions and Recommendations *(length up to 15 pages)*

A full set of Conclusions* and Recommendations* (i) for each evaluation question; (ii) as an overall judgement of the country programme and strategy vis a vis the country needs. (As an introduction to this chapter a short mention of the main objectives of the country programmes and whether they have been achieved)

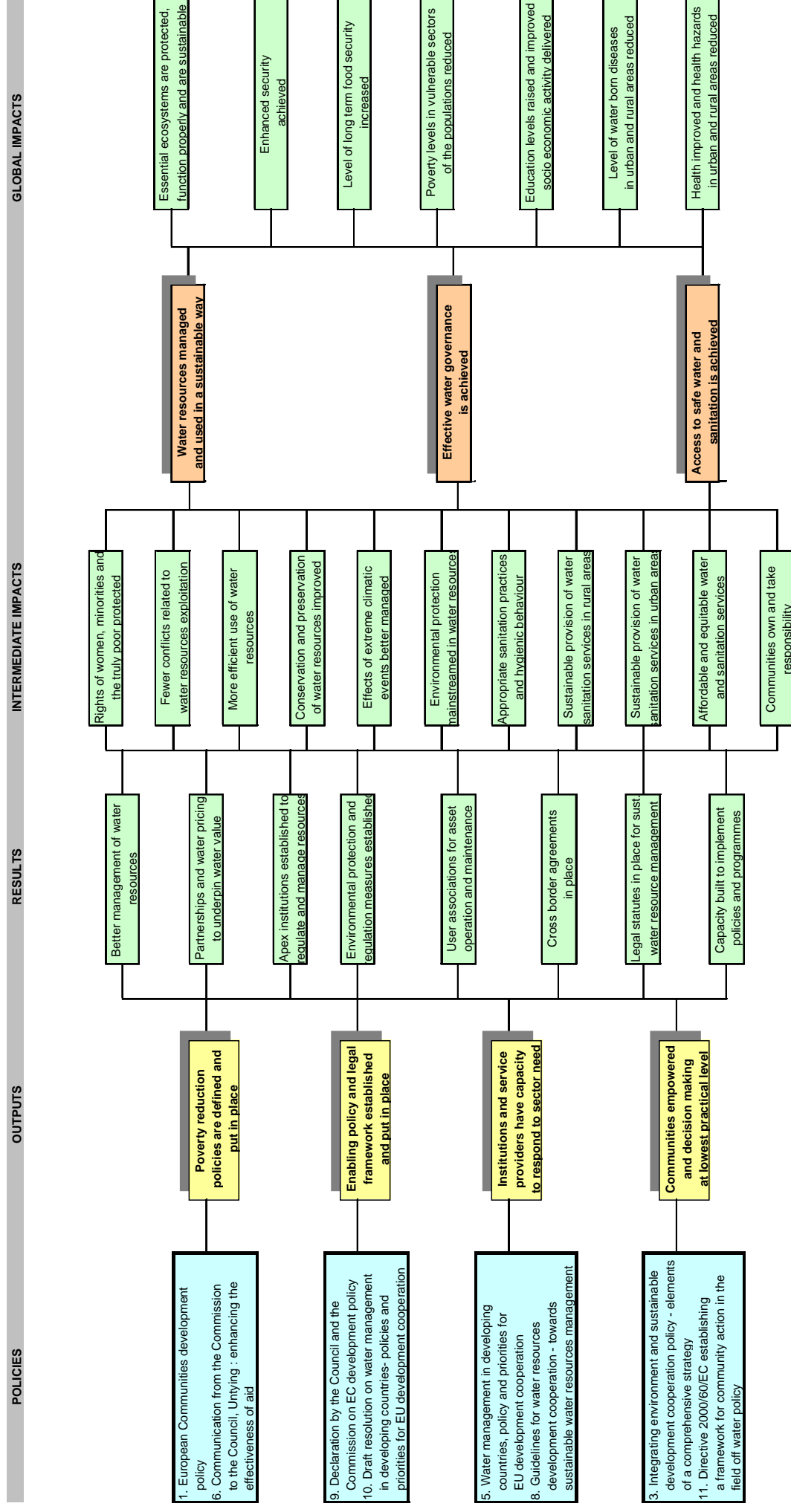
**All conclusions should be cross-referenced back by paragraph to the appropriate findings. Recommendations must be ranked and prioritised according to their relevance and importance to the purpose of the evaluation (also they shall be cross-referenced back by paragraph to the appropriate conclusions).*

Annex 5 of ToR's: EuropeAid/ Evaluation Unit quality assessment grid
(to be filled by the evaluation task manager of the evaluation unit)

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unacceptable	Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the terms of reference?					
2. Relevant scope: Is the rationale of the policy examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings, along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate. Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
5. Sound analysis: Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way?					
6. Credible findings: Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
7. Validity of the conclusions: Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
8. Usefulness of the recommendations: Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders' views, and sufficiently detailed to be operationally applicable?					
9. Clearly reported: Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered:					

ANNEX 2: IMPACT DIAGRAM

THEMATIC EVALUATION OF THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR WATER RESOURCES IMPACT DIAGRAM



ANNEX 3: EVALUATIVE QUESTIONS, JUDGEMENT CRITERIA, INDICATORS

Evaluation Questions, Judgement Criteria, Indicators and Data Collection methods

Question 1: To what extent has EC support facilitated improved and secured sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation?

Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
<i>For improved²² and sustainable access to safe drinking water</i>		
Increased proportion of the population having access to an improved and sustainable source of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of households having access to an improved and sustainable water source • Daily water availability • Quality of the water delivered at the source (level of microbial and chemical contaminants, which may cause disease) • Quality of the facilities built (adaptation to the hydrological and hydro-geological context) • Quality of operation and Maintenance (O&M) organisation • Cost effectiveness of the water supply system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of statistical data • Study of programme and project documents • Study of administrative records • Study of data gathered by other programmes (JMP, in-country monitoring systems) • Group and/or focus group interviews at beneficiary level • On site visits
Increased and sustained level of safety of the water provided by the improved source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion in EC support (design and implementation) to the W&S service delivery of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water treatment facilities (including effective O&M) - groundwater (surface water) protection measures - used water drainage and sewerage systems (including effective O&M) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of programme and projects documents • Study of monitoring reports

²² Under the Joint Monitoring Programme, international agreement has been reached on what is meant by an 'improved' source of water: improved water supply technologies include household connection, public standpipe, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection. It is assumed that if the user has access to an improved source then such source would be likely to provide 20 litres/capita/day at a distance no longer than 1,000 m.

For improved and sustainable access to basic sanitation²³

Increased proportion of the population having access to basic sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of population having access to improved sanitation facilities • Availability of appropriate sewerage systems (distribution, networks, lengths, covering area) • Appropriateness of the design of the sanitation facilities (enhancing access - gender and cultural concerns) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of statistical data • Study of programme and project documents • Study of data gathered by other programmes (JMP, in-country monitoring systems) • Study of administrative records • Group and/or focus group interviews at beneficiary level • Study of monitoring reports
Improved protection of environment against untreated effluents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion in EC support (design and implementation) to the W&S service delivery of used water collection and drainage, and used water treatment plants or systems • Existence of water protection policy, laws and regulations (including mechanisms of control and enforcement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of statistical data and surveys • Expert interviews

Question 2: How far has EC support for access to water and sanitation contributed to a reduction of poverty?

Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
Increased priority, in the design and provision of EC support for those most in need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of EC budget aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor population groups - Target areas identified as suffering from water scarcity or water stress - Low-income urban or peri-urban areas with sanitation problems • Adequacy of pricing policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of relevant documents • Expert interviews • Interviews with beneficiaries
Increased attention, in the design and implementation of EC support, for potentially productive uses of water at the level of the poor (beyond the fulfilment of basic human water needs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion, in EC support for W&S access of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land value improvement measures - soil and water conservation measures - measures for improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of relevant project and programme documents • Discussions with project and programme staff • Expert interviews

²³ The term 'basic sanitation' has been introduced by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and refers to: access to, and use of, excreta and waste water facilities and services that provide privacy and dignity, while at the same time ensuring a clean and healthful living environment both at home and in the immediate neighbourhood of users.

for consumption and hygiene)	<p>water resources availability for agricultural, livestock and industrial uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - different water charges scales and adequate pricing policy 	
Increased economic activity directly derived from the increased availability of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in number of economic activities (diversification) • Changes in economic outputs and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of relevant project and programme documents • Study of survey results • Discussions with project and programme staff • Group and/or focus group interviews at beneficiary level

Question 3: How far has EC support for improved water supply and sanitation contributed to better health?

Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
Degree to which EC support for water and sanitation has included health improving measures in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion, in EC support for improved W&S of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - linkages with health and hygiene promotion measures (including hygiene health awareness raising and education) - co-ordination mechanisms with the health sector • Inclusion of health improving measures in technical design of W&S delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of relevant documents • Interviews with experts at country level (Watsan and Health sectors) • On site visits
Degree to which the incidence of infections related to water and sanitation has decreased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of population (or households) affected by waterborne diseases in time periods (by years e.g.) • Reduction in mortality and morbidity levels through water borne diseases • Reduction in diseases through changes of habits and better sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of statistical data at various levels • Study of survey results • Group and/or focus group interviews at beneficiary level

Question 4: How far has EC support contributed to the adoption of national policies and legal instruments that are in accordance with the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management?

Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
Increased and proper application of the principles of IWRM in the national water sector policies and legal framework (as a consequence of EC support)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion, in CSP/NIP, of IWRM principles and strategy of implementation • Water laws and legislative instruments (existence and application) • Existence of consultation process (including policy makers, stakeholders and the general public) as a basis for sector policy and legal framework definition • Existence and functioning of transboundary river basin management organisations for each area having common (cross-jurisdiction) property resources, disposing of the necessary mandate and authority • Overall national water sector policies and legal framework include or are characterised by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water resources governance approach (involving various stakeholders) - water resources national or regional master plan - river basin approach - water service financing and pricing measures - an approach combining economic, social and environmental goals - an approach dealing with the competing water uses (for households, transport, energy, tourism, etc.) - water resources protection measures - water, sanitation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of CSP/NIP • Discussions with Delegation Staff and local institutions • Study of national water policy and legal documents (laws and regulations) • Discussion and interviews with key experts

	hygiene issues - water resources governance	
Question 5: To what extent has EC support facilitated and contributed to the adoption and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management into the planning and implementation of water and sanitation service delivery?		
Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
The principles of IWRM have been mainstreamed into the EC's contribution to W&S service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree to which EC's contribution to W&S service delivery promotes the implementation of the IWRM principles (including related capacity building measures) Degree to which EC's contribution to W&S delivery has been defined following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an extensive consultation process involving all stakeholders a catchment (watershed) framework within an overall policy Existence, within the EC supported initiatives, of co-ordination and exchange mechanisms among river basins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of programme and project documents Discussion with key persons at the country level Discussion and interviews with key experts Interviews with relevant stakeholders (at various levels)
W&S service delivery maintains the integrity of a sustainable environment within economical and social development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the quality of surface waters and aquifers Existence (within EC support activities to W&S delivery) of interconnected set of measures encompassing: protection and conservation of water resources, water pollution prevention and control, promotion and application of clean technologies for waste water treatment Level of inclusion, in W&S delivery projects, of measures to assess the impact on the use of the water resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of statistical information Study of research documents Study of legal framework Interviews with legal and sector experts Study of programme and project documents

Question 6: How far has the EC addressed existing gender inequalities as a key goal in its water and sanitation service delivery programmes, and how successful have these efforts been? the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management?

Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
Increased attention, in the design of EC support, to existing gender inequalities related to the W&S sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree to which the design of projects, programmes and other types of interventions in the W&S sector are based on a thorough knowledge of the situation with regard to gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of relevant documents
Increased inclusion, in the design of EC support, of specific strategies, objectives and measures to redress existing gender inequalities in the W&S sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree to which water and sanitation policy documents, and documents related to programmes, projects and other types of interventions in the W&S sector include specific resource allocations, and specific strategies and objectives to address gender inequalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of relevant documents (policy documents, other planning documents at the operational level)
More equitable division of the benefits between men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women: participating in community activities related to water and sanitation (including decision making) being trained and disposing of technical expertise having increased their involvement in economic activities Change in position or status of women (as reported by the women themselves) within the household or community (as a consequence of improved access to water and sanitation, and of their involvement in water and sanitation activities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of project and programme documents Study of survey results Group and/or focus group discussions with women and men

Question 7: To what extent have EC water and sanitation delivery programmes been implemented in an efficient way?

Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
Management of EC support initiatives is of good quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of the technical, human resources and financial management (including TA) • Existence and quality of co-ordination mechanisms with other actors (among Delegation, NAO, ...) • Quality of monitoring and evaluation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of project and programme documents • Interviews with project and programme staff • Study of project and programme and regulations
The most advantageous technical solutions (optimal cost benefit ratio) at project and programme level are implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of mainstreaming and optimising of local contributions (human resources, embedding in local institutions, ensuring local responsibility, etc) for design, construction, operation and maintenance of W&S service delivery • Level of application of appropriate technologies at project and programme level that ensure sustainable service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of project and programme documents • Focus group discussions with key stakeholders at programme and project level • On site visits
Relief and rehabilitation efforts in the W&S sector have been linked with development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level to which linkage issue has become integral part of CSP (in countries where crises, or the potential for them exists), e.g. through increased attention to disaster reduction in development co-operation strategies and programmes • Level to which CSP adaptation has been considered (in countries where ECHO has started intervening) and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of CSP • Study of addendum to CSP • Discussions with Delegation staff • Discussions with personnel in charge of relief and rehabilitation programmes • Discussions with key experts

Question 8: To which extent has EC support to the water sector and other EU development policies affecting the sector, been internally consistent and coherent?

Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
Dialogue platforms and mechanisms among relevant actors have been of good quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and outreach of initiatives undertaken by the individual actors (related to the water sector) to achieve coherence and consistency Scope and quality of enabling mechanisms and frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of relevant documents of the various DGs/Units responsible for the planning and implementation of development programmes related to the water sector (i.e. agriculture, development, research and education, humanitarian aid, emergency relief, etc.) Interviews with key resource persons in these DGs/Units
High level of coherence and consistency among sector policies and objectives (of various DGs/Units) affecting the water and sanitation sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level to which EU sectoral policies take (increasingly) into account activities and developments related to water and influencing the water sector generally; Level of inclusion of the principles of IWRM in the various EC water sector policies and programming documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of policy documents Interviews with key resource persons in these DGs/Units

Question 9: To what extent has EC support to the water sector at country level (as defined in the CSPs, NIPs, etc) been coherent and complementary with with policies, strategies and actions of member states and other major actors?

Judgement criteria	Indicators	Data collection methods
EC country support is coherent and complementary with overall EC policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree to which CSP/NIP formulation process has taken EC W&S policies and major sectoral objectives into account Degree to which relief and rehabilitation actions (ECHO/ DGHA) implemented at country level take W&S policies and sector policies and objectives into account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of relevant documents Interviews with EC personnel at headquarters and country level
EC country support is coherent and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level to which CSP/NIP include clear reference to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of relevant documents

<p>complementary with policies, strategies and actions of member states and other major actors</p>	<p>‘coherence and complementarity’ as a key issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree to which the CSP/NIP take into account the existing policy frameworks, policies and actions of member states and other actors (including SWAP, sectoral BS, ...) • Degree to which synergies and compatibility with the actions of member states and other actors (both development and humanitarian actions) have been pursued • Level of operational co-ordination between the recipient country, the EC, and other donors (existence of procedures and mechanisms to address coherence and complementarity, number of actors involved and quality of their involvement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions with EC personnel (headquarters and country level) and representatives of donor community at country level • Focus group discussions (in selected countries) • Discussions with key resource persons from beneficiary countries
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ANNEX 4: EVALUATION ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

1 EVALUATION ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

1.1 Sequencing

The **Desk Phase I - Starting Stage**, initiated the Evaluation, and a Launch Note was prepared, and approved by the Unit in December 2004²⁴. It contained an outline methodology, the final composition of the Team, and a provisional budget proposal. The next step saw the preparation of the Inception Report, which was the first part of the **Desk Phase I – Structuring Stage** Report. It was linked to the Evaluation Techniques and Tools, Water and Sanitation Sector Methodology Initiative²⁵ and contained a correlated précis of the preliminary documentation and data analysis, the construction of the intervention logic, and the selection of the Evaluation questions with corresponding indicative judgement criteria. The Inception Report was submitted, and approved by the Unit in March 2005²⁶. The **Desk Phase 1 – Desk Study** Report followed the Inception Note, and comprised sections dealing with documentation and information (initiatives, comparative analyses and field visit portfolios), the constructive logic and the application of the evaluation criteria, and the drafting and circulation of the evaluation questions (classification, judgement criteria and indicators). These activities could benefit from the work conducted under the Evaluation Unit's methodology initiative which, for the W&S sector, developed a range of typical evaluation questions (see annex 1 of the ToR), criteria and indicators, impact diagrams, sector delineation information, policy and donor overviews, links to relevant evaluations, and sector specific references. More in particular, this initiative supported the Team in defining, in consultation with the RG and the Unit, a set of main evaluation questions and their corresponding criteria and indicators. It did however not provide indications on the quality and quantity of secondary data available at EC, in particular with regard to impact, effectiveness and efficiency.

The submission and approval of the Desk Study Report by the EC, in June 2005, concluded the Desk Study Phase.

The **Field Phase** closely followed the Desk Phase, and comprised visits to 7 target countries, and the circulation of Questionnaires, comprised of 13 W&S thematic questions to 35 selected Delegations. Visits by the Team were made to Bolivia, India, Cape Verde, Samoa, South Africa, Morocco and Russia, and the output was individual Country Notes (CNs) for each. A key Evaluation function was the 'benchmarking' of the data collection process in the 7 target countries. This consisted of meetings and detailed field interviews with a wide range of stakeholders, to see first hand how W&S policies and programmes were being implemented on the ground. The primary instrument used for the field visits was the 9 Evaluation questions.

The **Final Report Writing Phase** has been the culmination of the Evaluation process and entails the synthesis of the information collected from the previous phases through interviews and meetings, field visits, questionnaires, data analyses, and discussions with the RG. It has examined the EC's W&S sectoral policies and programmes from the perspective of member states, the UN family, the international community, NGOs and organisations representing civil society interests. How effective W&S policies have been in attaining the EC's development goals has been assessed, and various implementation scenarios examined to identify any

²⁴ Thematic Evaluation of the Water and Sanitation Sector, Launch Note, PARTICIP GmbH, December 2004

²⁵ Evaluation Techniques and Tools, Lot 3: Sectors and Themes, EGEval, 2004.

²⁶ Thematic Evaluation of the Water and Sanitation Sector, Inception Report, PARTICIP GmbH, March 2005

contradictions between the development policies of key actors. The instruments used to implement policies and programmes have been considered, and the various links (internal and external), synergies and parallel initiatives have been explored for consistency and relevance.

1.2 Main evaluation criteria, tools and instruments

Detailed guidance to evaluators working in the W&S sector is contained in the completed Methodology Initiative²⁷. They have been explicitly cross referenced to the ToR and enabled the application of a systemic and logical rational in order to:

- Identify and examine key EC sectoral policies and initiatives, linkages to donors, delineation of the water sector, and access their relative importance;
- Apply the EC sectoral policies and initiatives, define and analyse a range of implementation scenarios using impact diagrams; and,
- Assess achievement through various analytical tools including meetings and contacts (formal and informal), structured questions with criteria and indicators for field case benchmarking studies, Delegation questionnaire and literature reviews (past evaluations and experiences).

With regard to Item 1, the most significant EC policies and programmes (regional and country specific) related to water resources and development cooperation generally were identified and examined in the Desk Phase. They were classified in terms of scope, importance, relevance and interdependency, and tested against international agreements, Member States and development agency initiatives, and the donor community's general development goals. The principal W&S and development cooperation policies and initiatives are as follows:

²⁷ Evaluation techniques and tools – Lot 3: sectors and Themes – EuropeAid contract B7- 6510/2002/003 – EGEVAL (Particip, Eureval-C3E, ADE)

Table 1 – Principal policies and initiatives

Policies Reference	Output
Communication COM(2000)212 final (26/04/00): The European Communities development policy Communication COM(2002)639 final (18/11/02): Untying: enhancing the effectiveness of aid	Poverty reduction policies are defined and put in place
Declaration 13458/00 DEVGEN140 (10/11/00) by the Council and the Commission on the EC's Development policy Draft resolution on water management in developing countries 9696/02 DEVGEN83 ENV309 (7/06/02): Policies and priorities for EU development cooperation	Enabling policy and legal framework established and put in place
Communication COM(2002)132 final (12/03/02): Water management in developing countries, policy and priorities for EU development cooperation Guidelines for water resources development cooperation – Towards sustainable water resources management, a Strategic approach DG Dev UnitB/5 (09/98)	Institutions and service providers and the capacity to respond to sector needs
Communication COM(2000)264 final (18/05/00): Integrating environment and sustainable development cooperation policy – Elements of a comprehensive strategy Directive 2000/60/EC (OJ L327 (22/12/00) establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy	Communities empowered and decision making at lowest practical level

For Item 2, a set of evaluation tools capable of analysing these key EC sectoral policies and initiatives were then developed to cater for a range of different implementation scenarios. The formulation and application of the constructive logic is defined in the Water Resources Impact Diagram attached as Annex 2, Volume II. This has provided the analytical basis for Item 3, which includes the definition of the evaluation questions see below. The latter has been conducted against the framework of the main evaluation criteria for this evaluation.

1.3 The Water Resources Impact Diagram

The impact diagram has been defined on the basis of the Evaluation Unit's Methodology Initiative referred to earlier. Although the Team identified a lot of issues that need to be revisited in this regard (see Inception report, point 3.2.), it was considered important to define an impact diagram as an important step in the development of an approach that would allow sound analysis and rational judgements. The impact diagram has been constructed having identified a number of issues in the Methodology Initiative's impact diagrams that needed consideration, the constructive logic for this Evaluation has been defined, and is described in the simplified Water Resources Impact Diagram attached in annex 2, volume II. This impact

diagram identifies a range of linked sectoral issues. It starts with a set of global policies, which then lead to results, intermediate and long term impacts. Only the major objectives (at various levels) have been included, while stressing the linkages. The construction of the simplified water sector impact diagram has been based on the major policies (see table above). Out of this process emerged three key sectoral themes: overall performance, service delivery and cross cutting issues.

1.4 Evaluation Criteria

The ToR call for ‘an overall independent and accountable evaluation’ of EC financed W&S activities and development cooperation. This requirement is linked to the 5 primary evaluation criteria defined by the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee for evaluating service delivery performance. The definition and application of the 5 primary evaluation criteria were expanded in the Lot 1 exercise²⁸, and can be summarised as follows:

- Relevance – extent to which an aid activity is suited to the needs priorities and policies of the target group;
- Effectiveness – measures the extent to which an aid activity attains its objectives and are perceived as such by beneficiaries or are expected to be in the foreseeable future;
- Efficiency – measures an aid activity outputs (qualitative and quantitative) in relation to the inputs;
- Impact – is the positive and negative change produced by the aid activity, directly or indirectly, intended and unintended; and,
- Sustainability – measures whether benefits from an aid activity are likely to continue after funding has been withdrawn

The 3Cs (coherence, coordination and complementarity) as they are commonly called, were defined in the Maastricht Treaty, and a requirement to access and evaluate them in the context of EC financed W&S activities and development cooperation was included in the ToR.

- Coherence – influences, promotional mechanisms (achievements and failings), contradictions, constrictions and incentives for success;
- Coordination – perceptions and mechanisms, linkages within and without the Commission, achievements and failings; and,
- Complementarity – main goals, means, instruments, focus and procedures, extent, extent of support, demonstrations of success (or failings) and mechanisms.

1.5 Evaluation questions, judgement criteria and data collection methods

From the overarching themes identified via the construction of the impact diagram and on the basis of the evaluation criteria presented above, a range of questions have been identified, based primarily on the 25 questions included in the Unit's Methodology Initiative but updated in respect of the ToR, their technical relevance, and suitability, the available time available for the Evaluation, and the need to develop a coherent approach that does not rely simply on statistical analysis, but one that with guidance, sensible judgement and experience can be applied.

²⁸ Evaluation Techniques and Tools, Lot 1: Sectors and Themes, EGEval, 2004

Nine evaluation questions were selected after ample discussions involving the RG. The elements taken into consideration when selecting the evaluation questions are as follows:

- Requirements specified in the ToR, and in particular Chapters 3.1 and 3.2;
- An analysis of relevant key documentation related to the EC's policy and programming and the subsequent constructive logic, also taking into account key documentation of other international donors and agencies; and,
- Technical knowledge and experience of major issues of concern to the W&S sector.

Through the design and application of the following nine evaluation questions, the Evaluation has addressed impact and effectiveness of EC support to W&S (questions 1, 2 and 3), IWRM (questions 4 and 5), gender (question 6), efficiency of W&S delivery (7) and consistency and internal coherence, co-ordination and complementarity (questions 8 and 9):

Table 2 – Evaluation questions

Evaluation question (see also annex 3)
1. To what extent has EC support facilitated improved and sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation?
2. How far has EC support for access to water and sanitation contributed to a reduction of poverty?
3. How far has EC support for improved water supply and sanitation contributed to better health?
4. How far has EC support contributed to the adoption of national policies and legal instruments that are in accordance with the principles of IWRM?
5. To what extent has EC support facilitated and contributed to the adoption and implementation of IWRM into the planning and implementation of water and sanitation service delivery?
6. How far have the EC addressed existing gender inequalities as a key goal in its water and sanitation service delivery programmes, and how successful have these efforts been?
7. To what extent have EC water and sanitation delivery programmes been implemented in an efficient way?
8. To which extent has EC support to the water sector and other EU development policies affecting the sector, been internally consistent and coherent?
9. To what extent has EC support to the water sector at country level (as defined in the CSPs, NIPs, etc) been coherent with policies, strategies and actions of member states and other major actors?

The following table indicates how the nine questions relate to the main evaluation criteria; it illustrates that all criteria, including impact, are fairly well covered.

Table 3 – Evaluation criteria

Evaluation criteria	Evaluation questions								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Relevance	(X)	X	X	(X)	X	X		(X)	(X)
Efficiency				(X)	(X)		X	X	
Effectiveness	X	(X)	(X)	X	X	X			
Impact	X	X	X			X			
Sustainability	X	X	X		X	X			
Coherence, co-ordination, complementarity				(X)	(X)		X	X	X

Several judgement criteria were selected for each question, and for each criterion, a set of indicators was identified. For each indicator, potential sources of information were proposed, varying according to the type of intervention, the region and the country. The review and modification of the evaluation questions, the selection and formulation of criteria, and the selection of indicators and data-collection instruments, were presented as part of the Desk Report, and were subject to discussion and subsequent approval by the evaluation RG. The 9 evaluation questions and their corresponding judgement criteria, and the reasons for the selection of each question, in addition to those presented earlier, are included in Annex 3, Volume II.

1.6 Data and information collection and analysis

The Evaluation has drawn on and applied a variety of well-tried and proven data collection procedures to address the Commission's W&S activities in the context of development cooperation. They have been used to address the evaluation's major objectives and foci. The range of data collection sources employed for the Evaluation are summarised below:

Table 4 – Data Collection Procedures Summary

Item		Data Collections Sources	Output
1	Commission policy review	Communications, directives, regulations and initiatives, etc	Overview of key policies, programmes and initiatives
2	Multi and bilateral review	Strategies, country programmes, evaluations, resolutions, handbooks, guidelines, etc	Global sectoral overview and development linkages
3	Data literature review	Past thematic, project and programme specific evaluations, reports, technical papers, etc	Experiences, lessons and success of similar initiatives
4	Meetings formal/informal	Country Desk Officers, AIDCO, DGHA, Water Facility, external Consultants, other DGs, etc	Data on target countries, and relationships between entities
5	Data base analysis	CRS (OECD/DAC), AIDCO dbase, CRIS-Saisie and regional instruments	Sector initiatives, size, classification and investment
6	CSP analysis	Countries 37 – MEDA, ACP and ALA	Specific initiatives, size, classification and investment
7	Questionnaire	Delegations 35 – MEDA, ACP, and ALA	Detailed information on specific evaluation issues
8	Field case studies	Countries 7 - MEDA, ACP, ALA and TACIS	Bench marking on specific evaluation issues

Items 1, 2 and 3 were largely accomplished in the Desk Phase 1 – Structuring Stage and were the dominant factor in constructing the intervention logic and determined the selection of the 9 Evaluation questions, judgement criteria and indicators; as mentioned earlier, the outputs of the Units Methodology Initiative with regard to the W&S sector have been very useful in this regard. Information from these data collection devices will continue to be compiled throughout the Evaluation. During this Phase 1 - Desk Study Stage a range of formal and informal meetings (**Item 4**) were conducted with representatives of the relevant EC departments. More meetings will be conducted in the subsequent stages of the data collection process.

A detailed explanation of the database analysis (**Item 5**) is presented in Section 1.8 below. This analytical assignment has proved successful and has provided a rapid overview of EC support to the W&S for the period 1999-2004, within certain margins of accuracy. Similar limitations as regards accuracy were experienced in the previous Methodology Initiative's Typology on which the analysis has been based (primarily the validation of the data), but in terms of determining the EC support to the W&S sector at the macro level, the analysis has produced an acceptable outcome.

At a more country specific level the CSP comparative analysis (**Item 6**) has provided data on EC sectoral support to the 37 target countries. In the analysis the role and relative prominence of W&S in the CSPs has been examined using a number of proscribed criteria (i.e. objective, importance, prominence, coordination, etc). This has produced a relatively detailed ‘snapshot’ of the extent to which the CSPs are used to plan, programme and facilitate W&S service delivery in the context of overall development cooperation. The analysis has not evaluated how successful the CSPs are in this regard, nor has it looked at effectiveness in terms of their interaction and relationship with national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives. These issues have been studied in more detail through the questionnaires (**Item 7**) and in the county case studies (**Item 8**).

Data collection and analysis was accomplished through a variety of methods that are shortly presented hereafter.

1.7 Literature review and meetings

During the Desk Phase, a significant part of the Evaluation efforts were dedicated to the collection and analysis of W&S sectoral documents. These included policies, programming documents and instruments, as well as key documentation produced by international donors and agencies. The Methodology Initiative provided the initial data collection starting point, supplemented by literature references, and sources supplied by the EC. Other documents and relevant information on the W&S sector generally were sourced from the EU, and other donor agencies through Internet searches. The Evaluation Bibliography is attached as Annex 4, Volume II. All the selected documents were briefly examined and classified into official policy documents, supporting documents, or background information originating from outside the EC. Documents were then systematically searched for references to 1) water resources management and 2) sanitation in the context of development cooperation.

During the Desk and Field Phases a range of structured and unstructured meetings was conducted with representatives of the relevant EC entities and other stakeholders. These included the AIDCO Country Desk Officers responsible for the 7 field case study countries, personnel responsible for the Water Initiative and Water Facility, members of the ECHO team appointed to undertake their W&S evaluation, and a number of external consultants and experts with wide experience of thematic evaluations. As part of the field visits, meetings were held with Delegation task managers, government officials, member states, international agencies and development banks, NGOs, project implementers, consultants and contractors.

1.8 Data base analysis

To identify W&S related projects, the EC’s Common RELEX Information System (CRIS) database was screened. Under CRIS, which is the main source of information on programmes and projects worldwide, two database are presently accesible that needed to be dealt with. The quantitative data were generated in a four-step process as follows:

- A data set was generated using AIDCO's database CRIS Consultation, which currently still contains the most comprehensive set of information on AIDCO activities;
- Data from CRIS Consultation were then compared to the entries for the W&S sector in CRIS Saisie, and any entries from CRIS Saisie that were not already in the dataset from CRIS Consultation were entered into the dataset manually;

- The dataset was compared to the information contained in the Annex of the sector-publication ‘Water for Life’, and again, any interventions in this list of activities that were not already in the dataset were added manually; and,
- Data for 2004 were then added to the dataset from the database CRIS Saisie.

Given the limitations of the databases, the data should not be interpreted as a precise description of the EC’s involvement in the sector. The full data base analysis is attached as Annex 7, Volume II.

1.9 Country Strategy Papers analysis

The selection of countries for the Country Strategy Analysis (CSP) was based on countries that have received a significant share of EC assistance in the W&S sector, and on a sample reflecting the distribution of resource commitments over the different geographical regions. As EC support varies considerably between the countries, it was interesting to identify in which national strategies W&S is treated as a **focal sector**. This enabled the inclusion of countries receiving relative low overall support, but giving high attention to the sector (e.g. Ecuador and Algeria). More particularly, the selection of the countries for the CSP analysis was based on the following 3 criteria:

- Countries and EC resources committed to the W&S sector for the period 1999 to 2004 using data from the database analysis;
- Countries where a sector approach plays an important role in the W&S sector; and,
- National Indicative Programmes (NIPs) to identify where W&S is classified as a focus sector.

Applying the above-mentioned criteria, a total of 37 countries were selected and analysed. These include 24 ACP countries, 7 MEDA countries, and 6 ALA countries²⁹. A grid linked to the Evaluation questions and their related judgement criteria and indicators was used to analyse the selected CSPs. The analysis was based on the question - ‘What is the level of integration of W&S issues within the EC’s development strategy with the partner country concerned as laid down in the CSP’, and the format grid used was as follows:

²⁹ Countries in which field visits will be carried out for the Evaluation were excluded

Table 5 – Country strategy paper analysis grid

Criteria	Indicators
Coherence of the overall objectives of the W&S sector policy and the CSP	<p>Priority, in the design and provision of EC support for potentially productive uses of water targeting the the poor,</p> <p>Degree to which EC policy and programming documents establish clear linkages between W&S delivery and proper application of the principles of IWRM in the national water sector policy formulation process and legislative framework,</p> <p>Emphasis on water governance and inclusion in the legislative framework, of responsibilities of users, role of the State, and gender equality.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in the CSP	<p>Activities to improve access to a sustainable source of water; quantity, and accessibility,</p> <p>Activities to increase sustainable level of safety against disease provided by water, and access to basic sanitation,</p> <p>Activities to improve health and reduce mortality and morbidity levels offered by sanitation facilities.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within the CSP	<p>Level of operational coordination between the recipient country, the EC, and other actors,</p> <p>Level to which relief and rehabilitation efforts (LRRD) in the W&S sector have been linked with development</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Degree to which synergies have been pursued and are compatible with the actions of member states and other actors,</p> <p>Existence and quality of dialogue platforms and mechanisms.</p>

The grid was used to analyse the 37 selected countries, and summaries for each country and the output are presented in Annex 6, Volume II.

1.10 Questionnaires

To complement the information collected through the data and information collection initiatives, and in particular the field visits, a questionnaire was drafted and circulated to 35 EC Delegations, and marked for the attention of the W&S adviser. To test the Questionnaires, 3 countries were circulated initially to see if the format and approach was clear and digestible, or could possibly be improved. Nothing of substance resulted from this initiative, and the Questionnaire was subsequently sent out to the remaining country Delegations. The questionnaire survey was aimed at broadening the empirical base of the Evaluation by including the opinions and experiences of some Delegations. The questionnaire was ‘user friendly’ designed in such a way that Delegation staff would spend the minimum amount of time filling it in. The Questionnaire has sent through the Unit together with explanatory letter and

background information on the Evaluation to the Heads of Delegation. In all 23 Delegations (66%) returned completed Questionnaires, which were then processed. A report summarising the main findings of the Questionnaire survey has been prepared and is included as Annex 8, Volume II.

1.11 Country case studies

A total of 7 countries has been visited during the Evaluation field phase with the primary goal of testing and evaluating the manner on which W&S policies and plans financed by the EC are being implemented in the context of overall development cooperation at country level.

More details on the approach followed for the country case studies are provided in Annex 5, Volume II.

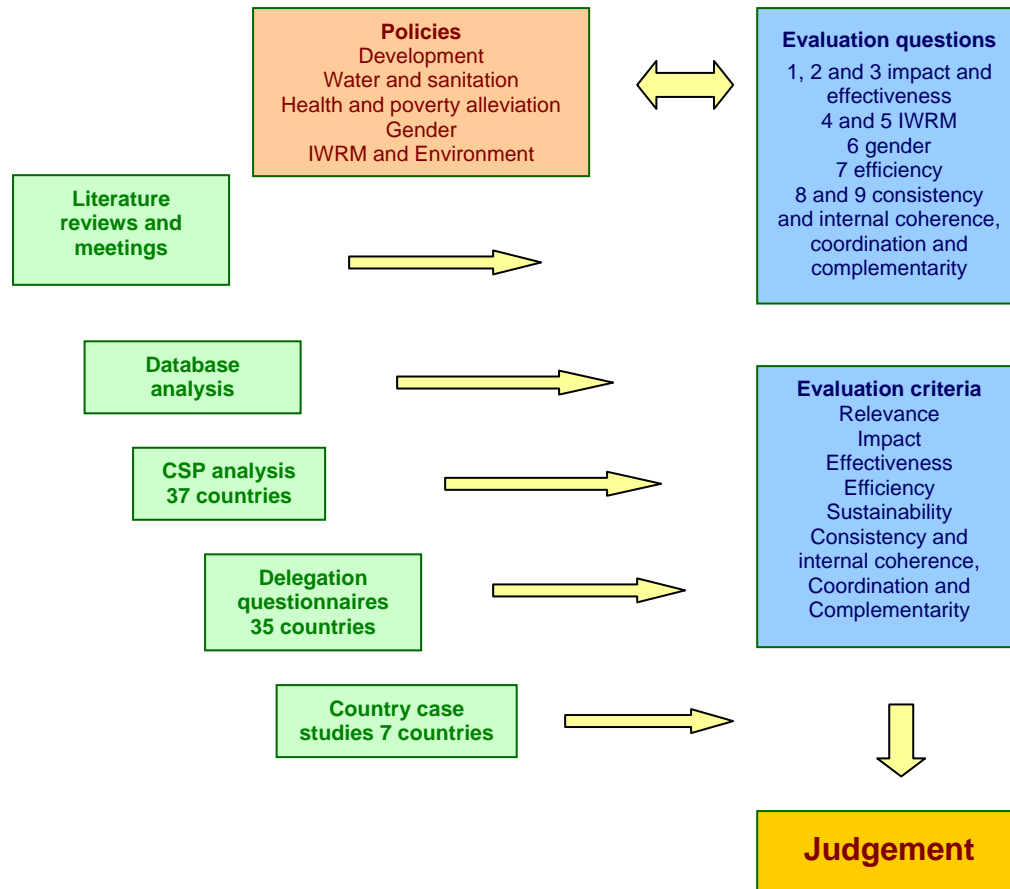
1.12 In-depth analysis, synthesis and judgment

The data synthesis and analysis has been an iterative process that has run continuously, and in parallel through the Final – Phase III. It has been used to integrate, assess, benchmark, and evaluate the information compiled from the collection sources (Items 1 to 8 above). As such, this process provided the basis for the elaboration of the main Evaluation findings and analysis related to the 9 Evaluation questions and the overall criteria (relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability). At the data capture level, and using the information emerging from the information collection procedures described above, the following **4 distinct elements** have formed the ‘backbone’ of the synthesis:

- Information and factual statements - literature review, interviews and meetings;
- Analysis – data base, and CSP (37 countries);
- Questionnaires (35 Delegations); and,
- Country case studies benchmarking (7 countries).

These have been described in the following diagram:

Figure 1: Data collection, analysis and synthesis process



An important step was the testing and benchmarking the information gained from the various elements, to summarise and validate the results and address, where necessary the ambiguities encountered. The outcomes of this synthesis were then analysed in terms of the 9 Evaluation questions, the 5 evaluation criteria (relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability) and the 3Cs (consistency and coherence, co-ordination and complementarity).

The main findings and analysis related to the 9 Evaluation questions (based on the proposed criteria and indicators, See Section 4) have then provided the basis for the ‘judgements’ using the judgement criteria as a major reference.

1.13 Presentation of Findings and Reporting

The ToR provides detailed guidance on the format of presentation of the information and findings of this evaluation. Additional discussions were held with the Unit before the actual drafting of the synthesis report and more specifications provided with regard to the aim and outline of conclusions, recommendations and executive summary.

The draft report was submitted and subsequently discussed with the RG before being finalised.

ANNEX 5: FIELD PHASE PROGRAMME

FIELD PHASE PROGRAMME

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OVERVIEW

A total of 7 countries have been visited during the Evaluation field phase with the primary goal of testing and evaluating the manner on which W&S policies and plans financed by the EC are being implemented in the context of overall development cooperation at country level. The information gained from these field phase case studies has been used to benchmark and validate the data being collected from the questionnaires circulated to the 35 target Delegations. Prior to the field visits, a standard programme and approach had been prepared to guide the field phase, and to ensure a measure of continuity in terms of approach, data collection, analysis, synthesis, and reporting.

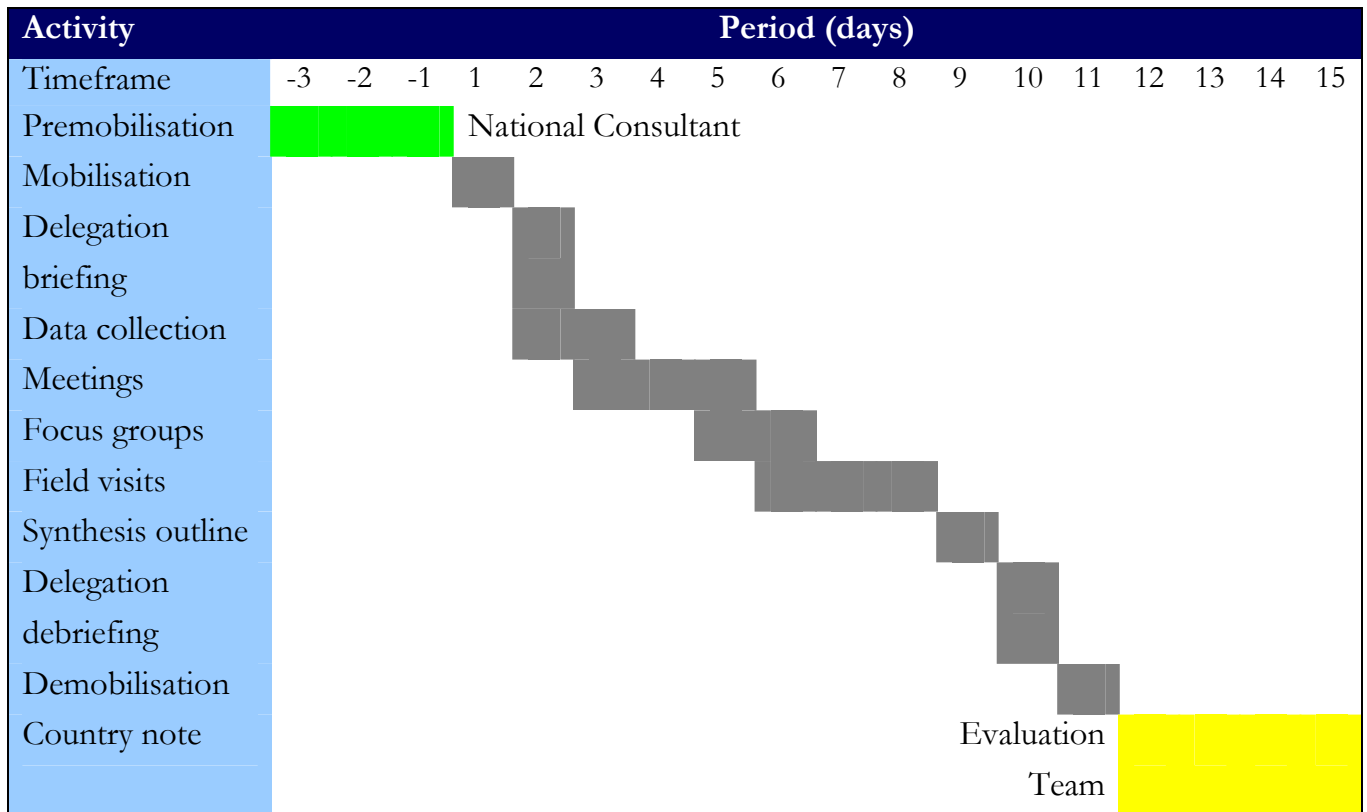
The field phase has run for approximately 3 months (June to August 2005) and involved 10 days (Bolivia, Samoa, South Africa, Cape Verde and Morocco) or 11 days (India and Russia) in each country. Given that the prescribed periods include travel time, the programme has been very tight. To minimise risks, a 3-day pre-mobilisation period has been included during which time the National Expert could prepare and establish an efficient programme environment in consultation with the Delegation, and enable rapid mobilisation.

Each of the 7 countries included in the programme has been visited by a team comprised of a Senior, and a Junior expert as necessary. A National Consultant has assisted the Team and prepared the groundwork in advance to ensure that the work proceeds as rapidly and efficiently as possible. For 3 of the countries (Bolivia, India and Russia) Junior Experts have provided additional resources and assisted the Team in extending the information collection process through focus groups comprised of key stakeholders. These group meetings have been carefully structured in advance and designed to capture a more detailed insight into how EC funded W&S initiatives are being mainstreamed into the countries development programme.

The Delegations in each country have been kept abreast of developments and regularly consulted during the field phase. Initiatives have been planned, discussed and agreed with them at the outset. Before the visits, contacts have already been established and meetings held with each of the Delegations through the respective Desk Officers in Brussels.

A typical range of activities for a target country case study is described in the schedule below:

Typical Field Visit Activity Schedule



The main characteristics of the activities undertaken are shortly described below:

- **Delegation Briefing.** Apart from advising the Delegation of what the Evaluation intends to accomplish and secure their cooperation, the **Delegation briefing** has been used to:
 - Identify the contact person in the Delegation and review any issues that are particularly sensitive, and which may need to be considered when implementing the case study;
 - Verify the activity schedule and itinerary, agree the list of key stakeholders (government ministries and departments, development banks and agencies, NGOs, member countries, major donors, etc) and points of contact;
 - Confirm the site visit(s), describe what they are intended to accomplish, and agree the logistical arrangements; and,
 - Review the purpose of the focus group discussions, decide on their composition, and agree a venue and possible dates.
- **Evaluation data collection and assimilation.** Based on the data collected during this Desk Study the following major tasks have been carried out over a period of 2 days:
 - Examine the CSP, confirm and collect (where possible) national policies, plans, initiatives, acts and laws with a significant bearing on the W&S sector;

- Examine W&S strategies, programmes and projects sponsored by the development banks, UN agencies, NGOs, member countries, and major donors;
 - Review general development initiatives (national and international driven), cross cutting issues, and allied programmes and projects with a bearing on the W&S sector (i.e. poverty alleviation); and,
 - In the context of LRRD, identify and examine synergies between W&S and emergency and coping capacity initiatives being planning, implemented and managed through the DGHA regional offices in India and Russia³⁰.
- **Meetings.** Having assembled and reviewed all the main documents a series of **meetings** has been held with key stakeholders over a period of 2 to 3 days. Where possible these meetings have been arranged during the pre-mobilisation phase and agreed with the Delegation in advance. In the time available the numbers of meetings had to be restricted, and to be selected to represent the wider situation. The mains points for discussion have been:
 - Delegation - Consistency and internal coherence between W&S sectoral support and other EU policies, and coordination and complementarity of EC actions and strategies with policies of member states and donors;
 - Government – ministries and departments responsible for W&S policies and programmes, poverty alleviation, environment, gender, health, etc;
 - UN Family, Development banks, member states and major donors – coherence, co-ordination and complementarity in terms of W&S policies and programmes, development programmes and projects;
 - DGHA regional offices – emergency activities, coping initiatives planned, implemented and managed in the context of LRRD; and,
 - Private sector - NGO's, consultants (local and national) implementing W&S programmes and projects.
 - **Focus Groups.** To broaden the investigation process a number of **focus groups** has been convened. Depending on the country and the particular circumstances, the focus groups have either been convened at the national or the local (project) level and 2 days have been allowed for this activity. The former would provide a wider insight into W&S programmes and policies, and the latter would allow service delivery to be discussed with beneficiaries and local stakeholders. The group agenda would concentrate on the issues described on the questionnaire with the range of potential participants and the primary objectives being as follows:
 - Delegation and EC family – appropriateness of programmes and projects and their success in satisfying EU development and water sector policies, and meeting the MDGs and WSSD targets, and internal coherence;
 - Government representatives – consider sectoral issues, at national and local level, implementation modalities, opportunities and challenges;
 - Development banks, member states, donors, etc – discuss complementarity and the procedures employed to harmonise policies and programmes;

³⁰ There are no DGHA office in the other5 target countries

- UN family – examine the integration and compatibility of policies and programmes, particularly in respect of poverty reduction plans and strategies;
 - Beneficiaries – determine how relevant and efficient service delivery is and whether the project programme and/or is effective, the target group are being properly identified, impact and sustainability; and,
 - Private sector – review their role in the service delivery process, identify best practices, opportunities and constraints.
- **Field Visits.** The selection of the field visits has been made in consultation with the Delegation during the early part of the mission, possibly a short time in advance through the National Consultant. Although largely unstructured, the field visits have been carefully planned. They have examined a typical project in terms of:
 - Relevance and extent to which it suits and meets the needs and aspirations of the target group;
 - Impact in terms of whether it has contributed towards achieving the MGDs and WSSD targets, and dealt adequately with cross cutting issues (gender and environment);
 - Effectiveness of service delivery and whether the objectives have been met, and are seen to have been met; and,
 - Sustainability and the likelihood of service delivery continuing in the post project situation.
 - **First synthesis Outline.** An approach has been developed for modelling and synthesising the acquired information using a series of interlocking matrices. The matrices will be used to synthesis information from the following data capture instruments:
 - Documentation analysis, and review of previous evaluations, precedents, experiences and instruments;
 - Outputs from the CSP analysis in terms of the integration of W&S activities into EC development strategies;
 - Outputs from the questionnaires survey, benchmarked and validated by the field visit case studies
 - Outputs from the questionnaires survey, benchmarked and validated by the field visit case studies.
 - **Debriefing.** As well as delivering a generally briefing to the Delegation on the outcome of the field case study, the opportunity has been used to present and test a number of preliminary observations. By this juncture various themes (perhaps even outline recommendations and conclusions) has emerged to be confronted with the Delegation's experience and views. The debriefing has also been used to advise the Delegation of what the follow up phase entails. An outline of the Country Note has been presented.
 - **Linking Relief with Rehabilitation and Development.**

The identification and examination of appropriate and effective synergies between this Evaluation and the DGHA evaluation constituted an important issue of attention. Many of the evaluation criteria being applied for both exercises have been similar, and at the 'programme and project

level' there is clearly scope for developing LRRD synergies between AIDCO and DGHA initiatives centred on the W&S sector.

COUNTRY STUDY DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

The time allocated to the field phase has been limited. Therefore, as indicated earlier, efforts were undertaken to carefully prepare the visits, and, in advance, to collect and study data and prepare and test recording instruments. The following generic sheets have been prepared and are attached:

- A data collection and assimilation sheet, to be used for recording key documents and information;
- An information collection and analysis data sheet to be used for the structured meetings based on the nine evaluation questions;
- Focus group information collection and analysis data sheet.

The data collection instruments that have been developed are generic in the sense that they have enabled information to be collected in a standard form that can be conveniently analysed.

Data Collection and Assimilation Sheet for Recording Key Documents and Information – Country

Ref	Generated	Title and Subject	Date/Ref	Comments
EC Family – Country Strategy Paper updates, water and sanitation programmes and projects, evaluations, project preparation, mid term reviews, investment, etc				
1				
2				
3				
Country Specific - Water laws, acts and statutes, development programmes, poverty reduction strategies, privatisation and decentralisation plans and initiatives, investment etc				
1				
2				
3				
Development banks, member states and key donors – Country programmes, water and sanitation development policies, projects and initiatives, coordination plans, investment, etc				
1				
2				
3				
UN Family - Country programmes, water and sanitation development policies, projects and initiatives, poverty and emergency programmes, coordination plans, investment, etc				
1				
2				
3				
NGOs, Private Sector – Water and sanitation sector partnerships, investment, studies, design, construction, monitoring and evaluation operation and maintenance, etc				
1				
2				
3				

Information Collection and Analysis Data Sheet - Country

Question – 1	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Comment
To what extent has EC support facilitated improved and sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation?	For improved and sustainable access to safe drinking water:		
	Increased proportion of the population having access to an improved and sustainable source of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of households having access to an improved and sustainable water source • Daily water availability • Quality of operation and Maintenance (O&M) organisation • Cost effectiveness of the water supply system 	
	Increased and sustained level of safety of the water provided by the improved source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion in EC support (design and implementation) to the W&S service delivery of: • water treatment facilities (including effective O&M) • groundwater (surface water) protection measures • used water drainage and sewerage systems (including effective O&M) 	
	For improved and sustainable access to basic sanitation:		
	Increased proportion of the population having access to basic sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of population having access to improved sanitation facilities • Availability of appropriate sewerage systems (distribution, networks, lengths, covering area- • Appropriateness of the design of the sanitation facilities (enhancing access - gender and cultural concerns) 	
	Improved protection of environment against untreated effluents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion in EC support (design and implementation) to the W&S service delivery of used water collection and drainage, and used water treatment plants or systems • Existence of water protection policy, laws and regulations (including mechanisms of control and enforcement) 	

Question – 2	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Comment
How far has EC support for access to water and sanitation contributed to a reduction of poverty?	Increased priority, in the design and provision of EC support for those most in need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of EC budget aimed at: • -Poor population groups • -Target areas identified as suffering from water scarcity or water stress • -Low-income urban or peri-urban areas with sanitation problems • Adequacy of pricing policy 	
	Increased attention, in the design and implementation of EC support, for potentially productive uses of water at the level of the poor (beyond the fulfilment of basic human water needs for consumption and hygiene)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion, in EC support for W&S access of: • Land value improvement measures • Soil and water conservation measures • Measures for improved water resources availability for agricultural, livestock and industrial uses • Different water charges scales and adequate pricing policy 	
	Increased economic activity directly derived from the increased availability of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in number of economic activities (diversification) • Changes in economic outputs and productivity 	
Question – 3	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Comment
How far has EC support for improved water supply and sanitation contributed to better health?	Degree to which EC support for water and sanitation has included health improving measures in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion, in EC support for improved W&S of: • Linkages with health and hygiene promotion measures (including hygiene health awareness raising and education) • Co-ordination mechanisms with the health sector 	
	Degree to which the incidence of infections related to water and sanitation has decreased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of population (or households) affected by waterborne diseases in time periods (by years e.g.) • Reduction in mortality and morbidity levels through water borne diseases 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in diseases through changes of habits and better sanitation 	
Question – 4	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Comment
How far has EC support contributed to the adoption of national policies and legal instruments that are in accordance with the principles of Integrated Water Management Resources Management?	Increased and proper application of the principles of IWRM in the national water sector policies and legal framework (as a consequence of EC support)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion, in CSP/NIP, of IWRM principles and strategy of implementation Water laws and legislative instruments (existence and application) Existence of consultation process (including policy makers, stakeholders and the general public) as a basis for sector policy and legal framework definition Overall national water sector policies and legal framework include or are characterised by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water resources national or regional master plan River basin approach Water service financing and pricing measures An approach combining economic, social and environmental goals An approach dealing with the competing water uses Water resources protection measures Water, sanitation and hygiene issues Water resources governance 	
Question – 5	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Comment
To what extent has EC support facilitated and contributed to the adoption and implementation of Integrated Water Management Resources	The principles of IWRM have been mainstreamed into the EC's contribution to W&S service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of EC budget aimed at the promotion and the implementation of the IWRM principles Degree to which EC's contribution to W&S delivery has been defined following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An extensive consultation process involving all stakeholders A catchment (watershed) framework within an overall policy 	

Management into the planning and implementation of water and sanitation service delivery?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence, within the EC supported initiatives, of co-ordination and exchange mechanisms among river basins 	
	W&S service delivery maintains the integrity of a sustainable environment within economical and social development activities	<p>Changes in the quality of surface waters and aquifers</p> <p>Existence (within EC support activities to W&S delivery) of interconnected set of measures encompassing: protection and conservation of water resources, water pollution prevention and control, promotion and application of clean technologies for waste water treatment</p>	
Question – 6	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Comment
How far have the EC addressed existing gender inequalities as a key goal in its water and sanitation service delivery programmes, and how successful have these efforts been?	Increased attention, in the design of EC support, to existing gender inequalities related to the W&S sector	Degree to which the design of projects, programmes and other types of interventions in the W&S sector are based on a thorough knowledge of the situation with regard to gender	
	Increased inclusion, in the design of EC support, of specific strategies, objectives and measures to redress existing gender inequalities in the W&S sector	Degree to which water and sanitation policy documents, programmes projects and other types of interventions in the W&S sector include specific resource allocations, and specific strategies and objectives to address gender inequalities	
	More equitable division of the benefits between men and women (boys and girls)	<p>Percentage of women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in community activities related to water and sanitation (including decision making) 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being trained and disposing of technical expertise • Change in position or status of women (as reported by the women themselves) within the household or community (as a consequence of improved access to water and sanitation, and of their involvement in water and sanitation activities) 	
Question – 7	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Comment
To what extent have EC water and sanitation delivery programmes been implemented in an efficient way?	Management of EC support initiatives is of good quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of the technical, human resources and financial management • Existence and quality of co-ordination mechanisms with other actors • Quality of monitoring and evaluation systems 	
	The economically most advantageous technical solutions (optimal cost benefit ratio) at project and programme level are implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of mainstreaming and optimising of local contributions (human resources, embedding in local institutions, ensuring local responsibility, etc) for design, construction, operation and maintenance of W&S service delivery • Level of application of appropriate technologies at project and programme level 	
	Relief and rehabilitation efforts in the W&S sector have been linked with development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level to which linkage issue has become integral part of CSP (in countries where crises, or the potential for them exists), e.g. through increased attention to disaster preparedness and prevention in development co-operation strategies and programmes • Level to which CSP adaptation has been considered (in countries where ECHO has started intervening) and implemented (via addendum) 	

Question – 8	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Comment
To which extent has EC support to the water sector and other EU policies affecting the sector, been consistent and coherent?	Dialogue platforms and mechanisms among relevant actors have been of good quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and outreach of initiatives undertaken by the individual actors (related to the water sector) to achieve coherence and consistency • Scope and quality of enabling mechanisms and frameworks 	
	High level of coherence and consistency among sector policies and objectives (of various DGs/Units) affecting the water and sanitation sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level to which all sectoral policies take (increasingly) into account activities and developments related to water and influencing the water sector generally ; • Level of inclusion of the principles of IWRM in the various EC water sector policies and programming documents 	
Question – 9	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Comment
To what extent has EC support to the water sector at country level (as defined in the CSPs, NIPs, etc) been coherent and complementary with overall EC policies, and with policies, strategies and actions of member states and other major actors?	EC country support is coherent and complementary with overall C policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree to which CSP/NIP formulation process has taken EC W&S policies and major sectoral objectives into account • Degree to which relief and rehabilitation actions (ECHO) implemented at country level take W&S policies and sector policies and objectives into account 	

	<p>EC country support is coherent and complementary with policies, strategies and actions of member states and other major actors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level to which CSP/NIP include clear reference to ‘coherence and complementarity’ as a key issue • Degree to which the CSP/NIP take into account the policies and actions of member states and other actors • Degree to which synergies and compatibility with the actions of member states and other actors (both development and humanitarian actions) have been pursued • Level of operational co-ordination between the recipient country, the EC, and other donors (existence of procedures and mechanisms to address coherence and complementarity, number of actors involved and quality of their involvement) 	
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Focus Group Information Collection and Analysis Data Sheet – Country and Project/Group

Group Participant		Organisation/Title	Project/Programme Components and Key Facts	Comment
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
Question 1 - To what extent has EC support facilitated improved and sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation?				
Respondent		Organisation and Title	Reply	Comment
1				
2				
3				
Question 2 - How far has EC support for access to water and sanitation contributed to a reduction of poverty?				
Respondent		Organisation and Title	Reply	Comment
1				
2				
3				
Question 3 - How far has EC support for improved water supply and sanitation contributed to better health?				
Respondent		Organisation and Title	Reply	Comment
1				
2				
3				
Question 4 - How far has EC support contributed to the adoption of national policies and legal instruments that are in accordance with the principles of Integrated Water Management Resources Management?				
Respondent		Organisation and Title	Reply	Comment
1				
2				

3				
Question 5 - To what extent has EC support facilitated and contributed to the adoption and implementation of Integrated Water Management Resources Management into the planning and implementation of water and sanitation service delivery?				
Respondent	Organisation and Title	Reply	Comment	
1				
2				
3				
Question 6 - How far have the EC addressed existing gender inequalities as a key goal in its water and sanitation service delivery programmes, and how successful have these efforts been?				
Respondent	Organisation and Title	Reply	Comment	
1				
2				
3				
Question 7 - To what extent have EC water and sanitation delivery programmes been implemented in an efficient way?				
Respondent	Organisation and Title	Reply	Comment	
1				
2				
3				
Question 8 - To which extent has EC support to the water sector and other EU policies affecting the sector, been consistent and coherent?				
Respondent	Organisation and Title	Reply	Comment	
1				
2				
3				
Question 9 - To what extent has EC support to the water sector at country level (as defined in the CSPs, NIPs, etc) been coherent and complementary with overall EC policies, and with policies, strategies and actions of member states and other major actors?				
Respondent	Organisation and Title	Reply	Comment	
1				
2				
3				

ANNEX 6: COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPERS ANALYSIS

COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPERS ANALYSIS

1	ALGÉRIE.....	74
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33	TANZANIA	137
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35	UGANDA	139
36	WEST BANK & GAZA STRIP	141
37	YEMEN	142

Algérie	
<p>2002-2006 NIP 2002-2004 (150 ME)</p> <p>La situation politique est marquée par une instabilité structurelle (terrorisme, contestation populaire en Kabylie) et des insuffisances quant au respect des droits de l'homme, des principes de l'Etat de droit et de la bonne gouvernance. 22,6% de la population sont en situation de pauvreté absolue (1988: 12,2%), avec une incidence plus élevée dans les régions rurales. Les indicateurs des services sociaux de base (eau, santé, éducation) se sont sensiblement améliorés depuis les années 60. La situation sanitaire montre, par contre, une légère détérioration ces dernières années (réapparition des maladies liées à la pauvreté, diminution de la couverture vaccinale, mortalité infantile supérieure à la moyenne des pays comparables. Les problèmes les plus pressants pour l'environnement résident dans la gestion rationnelle de l'eau (fuites d'eau estimées à 35%), la pollution industrielle la gestion urbaine (déchets, assainissement) et la protection du littoral.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>Les objectifs de coopération de l'UE avec l'Algérie sont ancrés dans le Processus de Barcelone. Ce processus est soutenu par un réseau de relations bilatérales entre chaque partenaire et l'UE, mis en œuvre dans des Accords d'Association qui prévoient le dialogue politique, le libre-échange entre chaque partenaire et l'UE à établir sur une période transitoire, et diverses formes de coopération. Les priorités prévues pour la période 2002-2004: i) renforcement des institutions et de l'économie de marché; ii) développement des infrastructures (essentiellement transport); iii) développement des ressources humaines, modernisation de l'éducation et enseignement supérieur; iv) consolidation de l'état de droit et de la bonne gouvernance.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>Le renforcement du développement économique comprend :</p> <p>i) sécurité alimentaire l'objectif est d'accroître le faible rendement des exploitations et de réduire la forte dépendance de l'Algérie vis-à-vis des importations. Le programme vise e. à la gestion durable des ressources naturelles.</p> <p>ii) eau et environnement : l'objectif est d'améliorer le service et réduire les gaspillages d'eau par un effort de mobilisation de ressources, y compris l'assainissement, et de remise à niveau des opérateurs du secteur. La participation privée à la gestion est envisagée ultérieurement. La politique environnementale met en avant une gestion économe des ressources en eau, en sol et en énergie, notamment à travers la tarification des ressources et des incitations fiscales.</p> <p>La gestion des déchets solides comprend: décharges contrôlées, études d'impact environnemental, collecte et gestion des déchets. L'appui consistera en un financement des investissements pour les décharges et la collecte des déchets, par la bonification d'un prêt de la BEI. Ce financement pourra être accompagné de mesures de renforcement des capacités de gestion (en particulier par l'assistance technique et la formation).</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments	<p>La BEI a octroyé un total de 620 ME de prêts sur ressources propres depuis 1996. L'activité de la Banque se conjugue à travers trois axes distincts et complémentaires: i) Renforcement et développement des infrastructures économiques; ii) Protection de l'environnement; iii) Soutien au développement du secteur privé.</p>

within CSP	Dans le domaine des infrastructures, la Banque a contribué au développement des secteurs énergie, transport, gestion de l'eau (barrages) et protection de l'environnement (dépollution industrielle).
Coordination of EC interventions	Autres états membres actifs dans la gestion de l'eau, la gestion intégrée de l'environnement et des ressources en eau: France, Allemagne, Belgique, Espagne. Tout effort sera déployé afin d'assurer la complémentarité entre les activités financées et les projets des autres bailleurs de fonds internationaux. Une complémentarité existe au niveau du type de soutien (appui technique, infrastructures) et des thèmes couverts dans les principaux secteurs. L'appui aux réformes clés de la transition économique et de la mise à niveau des entreprises recevra une attention particulière dans la coordination et complémentarité avec les Etats-membres intervenant dans ce domaine (France, Allemagne, Italie).
Benin	
2002-2007 (208 ME allocation A - 67 ME allocation B) Depuis 1990, le Bénin a opté pour une constitution démocratique, avec des élections libres et un système économique libéral, et le Bénin est un pays politiquement stable. La vie politique est caractérisée par une composante régionaliste forte. L'administration est très centralisée et nécessite une modernisation profonde afin d'être efficace. Les réformes de libéralisation des secteurs clés pour la croissance économique (électricité, eau, coton) prennent du retard à l'encontre d'intérêts acquis.	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	La Commission européenne structure sa stratégie de coopération autour de trois composantes: (1) Appui macro-économique lié à la lutte contre la pauvreté (26 %), (2) Appuis sectoriels concentrés sur deux secteurs: Transports routiers (49%), Santé (13%), (3) Actions transversales (12 %). Les objectifs spécifiques visent à améliorer les conditions de vie de la population et particulièrement des groupes les plus vulnérables, avec meilleur accès à des services sociaux tant publics que privés de meilleure qualité, en particulier dans le contexte de la décentralisation ; rendre l'administration plus efficace et la rapprocher de la population pour permettre l'émergence d'un environnement propice au développement de l'activité économique et responsabiliser les usagers à la prise en charge et à l'entretien des infrastructures.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	Affectation des fonds de l'enveloppe A de 208 ME : 55 millions d'EUROS (26 %) pour l'appui aux réformes macroéconomiques ayant un lien avec la réduction de la pauvreté et soutenant une croissance durable, 102 ME (49 %) pour le secteur du transport routier, 26 ME (13 %) pour le secteur de la santé (& assainissement). La mise en place des réformes sectorielles santé, éducation, environnement se poursuit à un rythme trop lent et les performances réalisées limitent les capacités de décaissement des tranches d'aide budgétaires de la CE liées à ces résultats. Les secteurs clés pour la croissance économique, l'eau, l'électricité, les postes et les télécommunications restent encore totalement ou partiellement sous contrôle étatique avec pour conséquences des prix très élevés et une baisse de compétitivité pour les entreprises privées.

	<p>L'insalubrité en zone urbaine, suite à l'urbanisation croissante, a motivé l'intégration de l'assainissement urbain dans le secteur de concentration santé, les conditions de vie ayant un impact majeur sur l'état de la santé publique; un important appui a ainsi été apporté, sous forme d'aide budgétaire, à la réalisation de travaux d'aménagement urbains à haute intensité de main d'œuvre.</p> <p>Un aspect important de l'aide communautaire est la participation de plus en plus importante, à tous les niveaux, des acteurs de la société civile. Les usagers, ne sont pas seulement appelés à contribuer au financement des investissements ou à leur fonctionnement, mais aussi à leur gestion qu'il s'agisse des infrastructures de santé primaire, des adductions d'eau villageoises, des comités de gestion pour les pistes rurales ou de l'entretien routier.</p> <p>L'objectif spécifique du secteur santé est l'amélioration de l'environnement et du cadre sanitaire des conditions de vie des populations. Les principales activités prévues ont trait à des infrastructures lourdes dans le domaine de l'aménagement urbain, en particulier de l'assainissement des quartiers populaires inondables (environ 13 M), et l'assistance technique visant à renforcer les capacités des secteurs de la santé et de l'assainissement (environ 5 ME).</p> <p>La CE entend mettre un frein aux investissements lourds pour les formations sanitaires (infrastructures et équipements) et privilégier un appui qualitatif en ce qui concerne d'une part l'accès et la qualité des soins, et d'autre part la couverture sanitaire des plus démunis. Ce frein ne concerne cependant pas les investissements à réaliser en matière d'assainissement, qui, eux, restent prioritaires, compte tenu de l'environnement des populations, notamment des plus pauvres.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Depuis son indépendance, le Bénin a bénéficié de plus de 600 ME d'aide communautaire (hors coopération régionale). Les aides non programmables ont été attribuées principalement via la Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel (FAS). Outre ces fonds, le Bénin a bénéficié de plus de 46 ME de capitaux à risques versés par la Banque Européenne d'Investissement (BEI), orientés vers les secteurs de l'exploitation pétrolière, de l'adduction d'eau urbaine, des télécommunications nationales et internationales, du renforcement du secteur financier et du développement du secteur privé.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>La majorité des Etats membres et des partenaires appuient de façons différentes les réformes macro économiques et budgétaires du Gouvernement. D'une façon générale l'intérêt et la volonté exprimée de coordonner les aides en fonction des budgets programmes élaborés par les divers ministères (transports, agriculture, environnement, santé, éducation) ouvrent la voie à une meilleure articulation des interventions des bailleurs dans le cadre des mécanismes d'aide budgétaire avec les Etats membres.</p> <p>Le Danemark et l'Allemagne appuient le secteur hydraulique villageoise. L'aide budgétaire apportée au trésor national par la Commission européenne est coordonnée avec celle de plusieurs Etats membres. Certains secteurs où la Commission est relativement peu présente tels que l'éducation, le développement rural, l'hydraulique villageoise et l'environnement font l'objet d'interventions des Etats membres notamment de la France, de l'Allemagne, du Danemark et des Pays Bas.</p> <p>Afin d'assurer un échange régulier d'information, une réunion mensuelle des chefs de mission de l'UE est organisée par l'Etat membre assumant la présidence.</p>

Burkina Faso	
Malgré d'importants efforts consentis pour promouvoir les services sociaux essentiels de base (éducation de base, santé de base y compris santé de la reproduction, eau potable, nutrition, hygiène et assainissement.), le Burkina Faso souffre toujours d'un large déficit social qui s'explique surtout par le taux de croissance rapide de la population (2,4% par an) et la faiblesse de la productivité du travail, notamment dans le secteur agricole, qui emploie 80 % de la population active. La situation sanitaire se caractérise par une morbidité et une mortalité (notamment infantile et maternelle) très élevées, imputables aux maladies infectieuses et parasitaires et à l'expansion rapide de l'infection à VIH. La situation en matière d'approvisionnement en eau potable s'est nettement améliorée mais reste encore insuffisante pour couvrir l'ensemble des besoins des populations urbaines et rurales.	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	La récente évaluation de la Stratégie-pays montre la pertinence de l'action de la CE ainsi que son impact concret dans le domaine de la lutte contre la pauvreté. La Commission a participé d'une manière décisive à l'élaboration d'une nouvelle stratégie orientée davantage sur l'impact des politiques sur l'amélioration des conditions de vie des plus pauvres. Malgré cette analyse positive du cadre de coopération entre la Commission européenne et le Burkina Faso, il convient de noter deux éléments de préoccupation: (i) malgré les efforts de concentration de l'aide communautaire sur un nombre limité d'interventions, la coopération de la CE couvre au moins dix secteurs et (ii) il y a un décalage, pour le 8èmeFED, entre le niveau des engagements primaires et le niveau des paiements.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	Les appuis décidés dans le cadre des 7ème et 8ème FED impliquent des activités importantes (350 millions d'euros) pour les prochaines 4 ou 5 années dans le secteur du transport ainsi que dans ceux de l'approvisionnement en eau, du développement rural, de la bonne gouvernance, et du secteur privé visant en particulier au renforcement des entreprises
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	La BEI ayant été axée antérieurement sur la production sucrière et sur la mine d'or de Poura (réhabilitée par la suite au moyen de fonds SYSMIN), l'appui de la BEI s'est orienté entre 1990 et 2000 principalement vers l'appui à certaines infrastructures publiques rentables, à savoir l'approvisionnement en électricité, la réhabilitation du réseau ferroviaire dans le cadre d'une privatisation et les télécommunications. Un financement pour le renforcement de l'approvisionnement en eau potable de Ouagadougou a été accordé en 2001, suite aux réformes institutionnelles et de gestion de l'opérateur national, appuyées par les bailleurs de fonds, y compris la CE.
Coordination of EC interventions	Le Gouvernement a défini un certain nombre de cadres d'orientation stratégique (économique et sectorielle) servant de référence commune aux partenaires de développement, en y associant la Commission et les donateurs (élaboration du DCSLP et dialogue sur le test sur la réforme de la conditionnalité. Il existe, pour la plupart des secteurs, des mécanismes de coordination actifs et réguliers entre bailleurs de fonds. Des mécanismes de concertation associant le gouvernement et l'ensemble des bailleurs de fonds existent aussi pour un nombre limité de secteurs. En ce qui concerne plus spécifiquement la coordination opérationnelle entre la

	<p>Commission et les Etats membres dans le domaine de la coopération au développement, un cadre d'orientation a été adopté par les Etats membres représentés au Burkina Faso et la Commission européenne, qui répond aux orientations du Conseil adoptées le 9 mars 1998). La CE et les Etats-membres ont ainsi convenu d'établir un système de coordonnateurs pour chacun des secteurs prioritaires du DCSLP en vue de poursuivre un dialogue coordonné sur les différentes politiques sectorielles avec le Gouvernement.</p> <p>L'adaptation progressive de certains modes de faire en matière de gestion de l'aide et de pilotage des programmes (par exemple devis-programmes annuels uniques englobant l'ensemble des activités et l'ensemble des financements octroyés par les différents donateurs) complète le caractère novateur de certains programmes, relevé à l'occasion de leur instruction et de leur montage financier (Education de base, Approvisionnement en eau potable de Ouagadougou).</p>
Chad	
	<p>Seuls les dix principaux centres urbains du pays bénéficient d'une distribution d'eau avec un taux moyen de desserte estimé à 30%. Les services sont assurés par la STEE (Société d'Eau et d'Electricité) en voie de privatisation. Le taux moyen de desserte de la population rurale assurée par des puits modernes ou traditionnels est évalué à 27% avec de très importantes disparités régionales. Aucune ville ne dispose d'un système intégré d'évacuation des eaux usées. Les réseaux de collecte sont vétustes. A peine 3% des citoyens disposent d'installations sanitaires avec eau courante. Il n'existe aucun système d'évacuation des ordures ménagères et de traitement des déchets solides, ce qui confronte les centres urbains à de sérieux problèmes d'assainissement. L'accès à l'eau potable reste toujours un luxe. En zone rurale, sur 27.988 villages, 78% n'ont pas accès à l'eau potable et 75% des villages de plus de 300 habitants n'ont pas de points d'eau (la norme couramment admise par l'OMS est un point d'eau pour 500 habitants).</p>
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>Le gouvernement a approuvé, en juin 2000, un document intérimaire de Stratégie Nationale de réduction de la pauvreté (I-DSRP). Les secteurs de concentration identifiés sont l'appui à la politique des transports et l'appui à la politique de l'eau, complétés par un appui macro-économique et des activités dans les secteurs transversaux hors concentration.</p> <p>La contribution de la Communauté Européenne dans la politique de l'eau se résume ainsi : (1) appui à la DH, (2) augmentation des disponibilités en points d'eau potable, (3) appropriation et prise en charge des points d'eau par les bénéficiaires, (4) prise de conscience par les bénéficiaires du lien entre la qualité de l'eau et la santé, (5) mise en place d'un système de maintenance adapté et consolidation du système existant.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>Face à des besoins évalués à 15.000 forages équipés de pompes à motricité humaine, (destinés aux populations sédentaires) et à 4000 puits de grand diamètre (destinés aux nomades éleveurs), la politique de l'eau poursuivie par le Tchad est fondée sur les postulats suivants: (1) la non gratuité de l'eau, (2) la reconnaissance des collectivités rurales en tant que partenaires devant être associés aux projets dès leur préparation, (3) la prise en charge des équipements par les utilisateurs, (4) l'encouragement de</p>

	<p>l'initiative locale et privée en ce qui concerne l'hydraulique agricole.</p> <p>Les actions communautaires dans ce domaine (forages et puits) seront coordonnées avec le Programme d'Intervention pour le Développement Rural (PIDR) sur lequel les bailleurs de fonds se sont accordés avec le gouvernement tchadien et qui poursuit une approche décentralisée et de renforcement des capacités locales.</p> <p>Des actions de sensibilisation/formation des populations à la gestion des points d'eau, à l'hygiène et au transport de l'eau, des actions visant la non-pollution des nappes phréatiques seront réalisées.</p> <p>L'objectif du programme est de créer des points d'eau dans les villages, mais la condition préalable pour la création de point d'eau est (1) la demande (initiative spontanée) du village, (2) la création par les villages d'un comité de gestion autonome contrôlé et élu par les utilisateurs, (3) la signature d'un contrat entre l'administration et le comité villageois qui engage ce dernier à prendre en charge le coût de la maintenance du point d'eau sur la base d'un prix au mètre cube généralisé dans toutes les zones d'intervention, décidé d'un commun accord entre bailleurs de fonds, société civile et administration, (4) la disponibilité à l'intérieur du secteur privé local d'un réseau d'artisans réparateurs liés par contrat aux comités villageois sur la base de tarifs standardisés.</p> <p>Les activités du programme indicatif sont complétées par le Programme Régional Solaire II (PRSII) financé par le PIR de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (2,6 MEURO), d'une durée de six ans à partir de mi-2001. Ce programme constitue la deuxième phase d'un programme de développement de l'énergie solaire au Sahel, lancé en 1985 et a pour objectif spécifique d'améliorer durablement la desserte et l'utilisation de l'eau potable par les populations locales. Les principales activités prévues sont destinées à compléter, par la réalisation de 3600 nouveaux forages équipés de pompes à motricité humaine, les actions du 6e, 7e et 8e FED, dans la région comprise entre le Kanem et le Tandjilé Est. Un million de personnes iront s'ajouter entre 2004 et 2007 aux 600.000 déjà desservies en eau potable par les FED précédents.</p> <p>En outre, la construction de 200 puits-forages dans la région comprise entre Adré et Goz-Beïda sur les points d'eaux actuels desservant les populations stables. Ces activités seront accompagnées d'actions de sensibilisation et de formation de la population à l'utilisation des ressources hydrauliques et aux questions afférentes à la pollution de la nappe phréatique. La participation des acteurs non-étatiques dans la création et la gestion de comités villageois sera une garantie de la viabilité du programme à mettre en place.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments	<p>Enveloppe A (202 ME) répartition :</p> <p>Appui à la politique des transports : 41 % environ ;</p>

within CSP	<p>Appui à la politique de l'eau : 25% ;</p> <p>Appui macroéconomique : 25 % ;</p> <p>Hors concentration : Bonne gouvernance, appui institutionnel, etc.: 9 %</p> <p>Enveloppe B (71 ME)</p> <p>Outre les instruments financiers mentionnés ci-dessus, dont l'enveloppe A est la source principale de financement pour le Programme Indicatif, le 9ème FED comprend également la "Facilité d'Investissement" gérée par la Banque Européenne d'Investissement.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>La France est le plus important bailleur de fonds bilatéral du Tchad : appui institutionnel et démocratisation ; éducation formation et culture ; santé et affaires sociales ; équipements et aménagements urbains y compris dans les centres secondaires, notamment dans le cadre de projets de gestion et de réhabilitation des services d'eau potable; développement rural avec une composante de développement local et hydraulique villageoise ; transports ; appui à l'ajustement structurel.</p> <p>L'appui de l'Allemagne s'oriente vers le développement rural avec une concentration régionale dans les régions du Mayo-Kebbi et Ouaddai/Biltine. Ses programmes sont étroitement coordonnés avec les autres bailleurs de fonds dans le cadre de la Table ronde de Genève et le Programme d'Intervention pour le Développement Rural (PIDR) afin d'assurer leur complémentarité. Le portfolio actuel inclut les interventions dans l'agriculture et la gestion durable des ressources naturelles, le transport rural, l'hydraulique villageoise, l'appui à la décentralisation, l'éducation de base et la santé reproductive/SIDA.</p> <p>Les autres pays membres de l'Union Européenne n'interviennent généralement au Tchad que par le biais des ONG. Leurs interventions au cours des dernières vingt années se sont situées principalement dans le domaine de la santé (B, Lx, I, NL, E), du développement rural (E, UK, I), des droits de l'homme (NL,D) et de l'appui au secteur privé (I).</p>
China	
<p>250 ME (1998-2005)</p> <p>The CSP approach is coherent with EC development policy. The priority areas for intervention are among the strategic areas proposed in the Commission's April 2000 Communication, having been adapted to the specific Chinese context. The strategy and main objectives and consequently, sectors of intervention are coherent with other EU policies, in particular EC development policy. The first area of co-operation takes due consideration of the central objective of EC development policy, as it clearly links the issues of poverty, economic growth and trade. The second area deals also with global issues that cannot be solved at a national or even European level. Activities will benefit China, the EU, both sides' citizens and companies, and the world as a whole, in contributing to the reduction of pollution, prevention of climate change, the preservation of natural resources and the</p>	

conservation of biodiversity.	<p>There is a significant convergence of priorities between the actions led by the EC and by the Member States. The NIP covered a period of three years 2002-2004, with an indicative amount of 150 MEUR. Priorities 2 are Environment and Sustainable Development (45 MEUR) including 2.1 Environment Programme (15 MEUR), 2.2 Biodiversity Protection (15 MEUR); 2.3 Water resources conservation (15 MEUR =10%). Water conservation programme promotes a River Basin Management approach to water resources management (IWRM).</p>
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The key objective of the EU's policy towards China is to support the continued reform and transition processes, to engage China further in the international community and to integrate it further into the world economy, in line with the conclusions of the Commission's Communications of 1998 and 2001 and the resulting Council Conclusions. At the same time, the EC specifically seeks to integrate poverty reduction dimensions, the promotion of human rights (including economic, social and cultural rights), regional and social cohesion within China, and human resources development, including gender issues in all its co-operation activities.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>Total EC grants for co-operation with China from the Community budget (External Relations) is around EUR 250 million for the 1998-2005 period. Emphasis is put on the raising of the living standards of the rural and urban populations as a means to resolve the tensions between economic development and the increasing socio-economic disparities Intervention in the environment field include air pollution, waste treatment and flood prevention. The National Indicative Programme covered a period of three years 2002-2004, with an indicative amount of 150 MEUR.</p> <p>Priorities are 1: Support to social and economic reform process (75 MEUR); 2: Environment and Sustainable Development (45 MEUR) including 2.1 Environment Programme (15 MEUR), 2.2 Biodiversity Protection (15 MEUR); 2.3 Water resources conservation (15 MEUR =10%). Priority 3: Good Governance and Strengthening of the Rule of Law (30 MEUR) and finally cross-cutting action (20 MEUR)</p> <p>Main areas where EC assistance is focused, with the aim of achieving the maximum potential from the relatively limited funds are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of energy ; • sustainable forest management and development of forest policy; • protection of biodiversity; • combating air pollution and climate change; • sustainable land planning and management; • water resource management. <p>In addition to industrial wastewater pollution control which was the prime concern of the 1990s, the next decade will require decisive actions on the growing problems of municipal wastewater discharges and agricultural or "nonpoint" sources, notably</p>

	<p>emission from intensive livestock production units. The combined effects of these problems will be felt most acutely in the rivers north of the Yangtze, where water quality is already severely degraded.</p> <p>Water resources conservation objectives aim to combat soil erosion and land degradation and to protect water resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Expedite the water/soil conservation process to reduce soil erosion, land degradation and desertification as well as improving the water quality. · Integrate natural resource management with the planning and production of livestock and agriculture. · Raise the living standard of the local farmers and to promote sustainable economic and social development at the targeted areas. <p>Expected results are to improve knowledge and capacity, at regional and local level, to combat erosion, land degradation and desertification and also to protect water resources; development of integrated planning models (IWRM) for sustainable use of natural resources, sound ecological environment in combination with social and economic development; improve living conditions for farmers and increased environmental awareness among the general public; develop models for efficient and pragmatic ecological sustainable development in limited number of pilot areas along Yangzi River and Yellow River. The programme will promote a River Basin Management approach to water resources management.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>The total value of foreign aid to China is estimated to be USD 5-6 billion per year, if all forms such as soft loans, grant aid, and technical assistance are added up. This represents less than 1% of Chinese GNP and around 12% of FDI in 1997.</p> <p>The European Investment Bank financed projects in China, one being a drinking water treatment plant in Chengdu (Sichuan) in 1999 for an EIB loan of EUR 25 million.</p> <p>The EIB has a mandate from the Council to lend around EUR 350 million per year to the ALA countries during the 2000-2006 period.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Given its limited resources, the EC seeks close co-operation with other donors, such as Member States, the World Bank and others, in order to enhance the effectiveness of its assistance. Almost all Member States have bilateral co-operation programmes. Co-ordination between EC and Member State donors is ensured mainly via the ALA committee and via the EC Delegation in Beijing. Cooperation in the Water conservation sector include Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom. World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Japan.</p> <p>The absence of duplication in specific programmes or projects is ensured by the coordination taking place at various levels. This will be reinforced, in order to improve further coherence and consistency. The intention is to build up a regular and comprehensive exchange of information, allowing for an immediate and complete overview of European strategies, programmes, and projects in China. Some activities are already defined in common and the intention is to develop this cooperation, whenever desirable, in particular in the environment field. This could take the form of EC subventions to the World Bank or to UN agencies.</p>

Congo (Brazzaville)	
2002-2007 (Allocation A : 43 ME ; Allocation B: 7,4 ME) Le Congo est devenu le troisième producteur africain de pétrole derrière le Nigéria et l'Angola. Le bois constitue la deuxième ressource du pays. Néanmoins la mauvaise gestion des ressources et la corruption ont empêché la plupart de la population de bénéficier de la richesse du pays. Il est estimé que 70% de la population vit en-dessous du seuil de pauvreté.	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	L'objectif de la Stratégie de coopération nationale est de contribuer à la lutte contre la pauvreté par la définition d'un cadre cohérent de coopération dans un contexte post-conflit entre la République du Congo et la Communauté européenne. Les secteurs de concentration identifiés sont: (1) l'appui au développement institutionnel dans le contexte de la démocratisation et de l'Etat de droit et (2) l'appui à la politique sectorielle des transports. Le choix de ces secteurs d'intervention est justifié par un souci de continuité par rapport aux actions des FED précédents, l'expérience cumulée de la Commission et la coordination entre les bailleurs de fonds. Les secteurs hors concentration sont (1) les secteurs transversaux et (2) l'appui aux secteurs sociaux.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	Dans les villes, la situation de l'environnement est celle commune à beaucoup des pays en développement : conditions sanitaires et d'assainissement très précaires, respect insuffisant ou inexistence des normes alimentaires et d'hygiène, déforestation près des villes. Les crises qu'a connues le pays ont retardé la mise en oeuvre de plusieurs projets et ont gravement perturbé la gestion des projets qui étaient en cours. Lors de la reprise de la coopération, plusieurs projets n'étaient plus d'actualité, d'autres ont dû être adaptés à la situation post-conflit, certains ont dû faire l'objet d'évaluations et d'audits avant leur reprise et une minorité de projets ont pu reprendre l'activité normale .
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	Enveloppe A (43 millions ₣). A titre indicatif, répartition de cette enveloppe: - appui à au processus de démocratisation, Etat de droit, bonne gouvernance : 23,2% ; - appui à la politique des transports : 55 % environ ; - hors concentration : Secteurs transversaux, secteurs sociaux: 21,8 %. Enveloppe B (7,4 millions ₣) Appuis qui s'avéreraient nécessaires à cause de chocs exogènes. Programme indicatif comprend également la Facilité d'investissement gérée par la Banque européenne d'investissement. Ses interventions seront orientées vers la promotion du secteur privé, reconnu comme principal moteur de la croissance, mais aussi vers le développement des infrastructures économiques ainsi que celui du secteur financier local, qui sont autant de conditions à l'essor des initiatives privées. <i>Mainstreaming LRRD into CSP : A l'issue des conflits, la CE est intervenue principalement à travers l'aide humanitaire financée par ECHO. Depuis</i>

	<i>1997, une aide humanitaire de l'ordre de 27,3 millions d'euros a ainsi été apportée par ECHO aux populations civiles victimes des guerres. Etant donné la fin de la situation d'urgence l'intervention de ECHO a terminé en 2001. Par contre l'afflux de réfugiés fuyant les zones de combat en République démocratique du Congo a amené ECHO à intervenir également pour ces populations.</i>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Les actions de l'Union européenne, combinant les projets menés par la Commission et ceux des coopérations des Etats membres, font l'objet d'une concertation permanente. Plusieurs projets sont financés en commun, tels les financements parallèles CE/France en matière de sécurité alimentaire, l'appui au Service commun d'entretien des voies navigables, actions contre le sida. Hormis la coordination interne à l'UE, les bailleurs de fonds se coordonnent principalement à travers les initiatives suivantes : missions et réunions organisées par la Banque mondiale (réunion de bailleurs de fonds les 5-6 octobre 2000), le FMI et les Nations unies ainsi que lors des missions organisées par la CE et les coopérations des Etats membres.</p> <p>Jusqu'à présent l'aide internationale, avec comme principaux bailleurs de fonds, l'UE, les EUA et les Nations unies, a surtout été orientée dans un contexte d'urgence puis de post-conflit. Avec la consolidation de la paix, la tenue du dialogue national et le développement des relations entre le Gouvernement et les bailleurs de fonds multilatéraux, on pourrait arriver maintenant dans une phase d'aide accrue dans la réhabilitation et la réforme économique. Dans ce cadre il est indispensable, dans le passage de la situation de conflit à une stabilisation du pays, d'assurer la coordination des bailleurs de fonds autour de politiques sectorielles (transports, santé, éducation, etc.) qui pourraient être discutées lors de tables rondes avec les bailleurs de fonds, comme cela est le cas dans d'autres pays ACP.</p>
Djibouti	
<p>2002-2007 (Allocation A 29 ME – Allocation B 5.8 ME)</p> <p>Djibouti offre une grande diversité des milieux naturels et une diversité biologique. Le pays est connu pour son climat rigoureux et aride avec une faible pluviométrie (150 mm/an en moyenne) qui rend les écosystèmes extrêmement fragiles. L'insuffisance d'approvisionnement en eau potable et d'évacuation des déchets posent également un problème grandissant en milieu urbain avec des impacts très négatifs sur l'environnement et la santé humaine. D'autre part (ii) Le poids des réfugiés (20% de la population) impose une charge supplémentaire sur les services sociaux déjà saturés ainsi que sur l'environnement urbain et la stabilité du pays. (iii) Le manque d'eau et la faiblesse des réseaux d'assainissement (iv) La récurrence des aléas climatiques et (v) Le fardeau de la dette domestique, occasionné par l'accumulation d'arriérés de salaires, de paiement des factures envers les sociétés parapubliques et la société privée.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the	<p>La stratégie de la coopération de la CE vise à soutenir le pays dans la mise en œuvre de ses réformes économiques, structurelles et sectorielles liées à la réduction de la pauvreté. Globalement la stratégie répond aux objectifs généraux de coopération de la CE. Le DSC identifie deux domaines de concentration « l'eau et l'assainissement » et « l'appui macro-économique » et un domaine hors concentration « l'appui à la mise en œuvre de l'accord de paix et la décentralisation ». Les objectifs de coopération de la CE mettent un accent particulier sur l'objectif de réduire la pauvreté. La stratégie découle de l'analyse de la situation du pays, de ses</p>

CSP	perspectives et défis, et reflète les leçons tirées de l'expérience de la CE.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>Secteur de concentration : Eau et assainissement (13 ME ou 45% de l'enveloppe globale).</p> <p>Les objectifs visent à restaurer le secteur de l'eau urbaine et rurale, appuyer les plans nationaux d'assainissement et d'environnement et explorer des ressources alternatives en eau potable. Les principales activités potentielles sont : (i) élaboration d'une politique sectorielle cohérente; (ii) hydraulique urbaine: études et réparation du réseau, appui à la restructuration de l'ONED, appui budgétaire au secteur; (iii) assainissement et environnement: aménagements d'assainissement des quartiers populaires, mesures et contrôles environnementaux; (iv) études: études des ressources alternatives en eau potable, en tenant compte de la composante énergie.</p> <p>Autres programmes (3.2 ME) réservé aux secteurs hors concentration dont l'Appui à l'accord de paix. Dans l'optique globale de consolider la paix et la démocratie au pays, les objectifs suivants seront poursuivis: (i) réaliser, avec l'appui des autres donateurs, un programme de réhabilitation et de reconstruction des infrastructures sociales et économiques dans les districts affectés par le conflit. Les principales activités potentielles sont : (i) programme de réhabilitation : la réalisation d'ouvrages hydrauliques dans les chefs-lieux des 3 districts affectés par le conflit et dans les zones rurales de ces districts (ii) décentralisation.</p> <p>Les interventions de la CE visent plus spécifiquement à contribuer à la restauration du secteur de l'eau urbaine dans la ville de Djibouti et des chefs-lieux des districts ; à la restauration du secteur de l'eau rurale ; à l'appui des plans nationaux d'assainissement et de protection de l'environnement et à l'exploration des ressources alternatives en eau potable, tenant compte de la politique du gouvernement de diversification des sources en énergie (géothermie, énergie éolienne).</p> <p>A ceci s'ajoutera une contribution du programme de réhabilitation/reconstruction des infrastructures des districts affectés par la guerre civile provenant du volet hors concentration « Mise en oeuvre de l'accord de paix et la décentralisation », qui vise notamment la réparation des ouvrages hydrauliques rurales. La BEI pourrait éventuellement intervenir en faveur des secteurs quand les arriérés vis-à-vis de la même auront été remboursés dans sa totalité.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Actuellement, les aides régionales dont peut bénéficier Djibouti sont concentrées dans le secteur des infrastructures de transport. La BEI a apporté 7 M\$ en engagements pendant les trois derniers FED, dont seulement 3,6 M\$ ont été décaissés. La BEI a actuellement suspendu son programme de prêts à cause d'un montant important d'arriérés accumulés sur ses prêts précédents. Un remboursement intégral de ces ressources conditionne toute nouvelle initiative de coopération avec la Banque.</p> <p><i>Mainstreaming LRRD into CSP : Djibouti souffre de son climat aride et des sécheresses répétées qui sévissent sur son territoire. Il en va de même pour la présence continue des réfugiés qui ont fui les conflits des pays voisins. La Commission estime toutefois que la situation actuelle ne nécessite pas une intervention humanitaire d'urgence. En outre la Commission considère le problème de la sécurité alimentaire et de la malnutrition qui s'en suit, comme étant le plus critique. Néanmoins, il s'agit à son avis avant tout d'un problème de nature structurelle à adresser par une approche globale de réduction de</i></p>

	<i>la pauvreté. Au cas où la situation se dégraderait rapidement, ECHO pourrait toutefois intervenir dans le domaine de la malnutrition urbaine aiguë et aussi assister au rapatriement volontaire de réfugiés.</i>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Les donateurs les plus actifs sont à part la CE, la France, le Japon, la Banque Islamique de Développement et la Banque Africaine de Développement. Les principaux secteurs bénéficiaires sont l'éducation/formation et l'eau, suivi par les transports, le développement urbain et l'aide à l'ajustement structurel. Au stade actuel, il ne se dégage pas de véritables leaders dans les différents secteurs où, dans la plupart des cas, il existe une assez grande représentation des différents bailleurs. Les liens particuliers et proches avec la France lui permettent d'occuper une place privilégiée en tant que donateur bilatéral principal. La France assume de facto le rôle de leader dans le secteur d'éducation et de formation, à tous les niveaux. Les secteurs susceptibles d'attirer la majorité de l'aide extérieure à l'avenir seront l'éducation, la santé, l'eau et le développement urbain.</p> <p>L'absence de politiques sectorielles claires dans la plupart des secteurs clés pour le développement n'a pas facilité une coordination entre donateurs. Le gouvernement n'a pas mis en place un système de coordination de l'assistance extérieure qui reste gérée de manière bilatérale avec chacun des bailleurs traités individuellement, sans véritable prise en compte de l'ensemble des besoins du pays et de leur répartition possible entre les différents donateurs. Entre les bailleurs eux-mêmes, il n'existe pas non plus de mécanisme structuré assurant une coordination efficace des aides, soit sur le plan global soit sur le plan sectoriel. Ils se contentent de procéder par le biais d'échanges informels, sur une base ad hoc.</p> <p>En dépit de l'absence de véritables politiques sectorielles dans la plupart des domaines envisagés et, le manque de coordination entre donateurs qui en résulte, la stratégie cherche à assurer une complémentarité avec les principaux partenaires extérieurs sur place. De la même façon, la CE visera à encourager une meilleure coordination entre les donateurs actifs dans les secteurs ciblés et le gouvernement et entre les donateurs eux-mêmes. En vue de maximiser l'efficacité et l'efficience de l'appui, la stratégie identifie un seul secteur de concentration où la CE dispose d'un certain avantage comparatif d'après son expérience.</p> <p>La CE accorde une importance particulière à l'élaboration et à l'adoption d'une approche sectorielle cohérente qui devrait aborder de manière intégrée l'ensemble des questions liées à l'eau et à l'assainissement et traiter la situation en milieu urbain et rural. La stratégie sectorielle et le cadre institutionnel en place ne pouvant être considéré comme satisfaisants, la CE cherchera à appuyer les autorités à formuler une politique sectorielle y compris des solutions institutionnelles appropriées. Un renfort général des capacités des institutions concernées feront également partie de la stratégie. Une approche sectorielle permettra la mise en place d'une meilleure coordination des bailleurs. Une collaboration active avec les principaux partenaires extérieurs fera donc partie intégrante de la stratégie de la CE qui participera à la mise en place des mécanismes de coordination appropriés.</p>
Dominican Republic	
2001-2007 (119 ME allocation A & 57 ME allocation B)	
La République Dominicaine a connu une évolution économique spectaculaire au cours de la dernière décennie. Des taux de croissance record,	

	<p>combinés avec une politique de stabilité macro-économique, ont permis d'élever le revenu par habitant de 860 \$ en 1991 à 1.920 \$ en 2000, et la dette extérieure se situe aujourd'hui à un niveau tout à fait gérable. La croissance en soi a fortement amélioré la situation de pauvreté dans le pays, mais environ un quart de la population vit toujours sous le seuil de pauvreté. La réduction de la pauvreté est recherchée par le biais d'un meilleur accès aux services de base.</p>
<p>Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP</p>	<p>Au cours des dernières années, les gouvernements successifs ont adopté la promotion du développement durable et social, l'intégration dans l'économie mondiale et la lutte contre la pauvreté. En coordination avec le Plan décennal du Gouvernement, les priorités et objectifs de la stratégie nationale de développement s'articulent autour de cinq axes dont (e.a.). i/ réduire de manière substantielle la pauvreté, l'inégalité et l'asymétrie dans la distribution des revenus, garantir l'accès le plus large possible de la population aux services de base, notamment l'éducation, l'alimentation, la santé, l'eau potable et le logement ; ii/ respecter l'environnement et assurer la bonne gestion des ressources naturelles. Le Gouvernement vise notamment la gestion des ressources naturelles et en particulier de l'eau et des sols, la conservation de la biodiversité, et la prévention de désastres.</p> <p>En accord avec ces principes, la stratégie de coopération 2001-2007 de la CE s'articule autour de deux secteurs de concentration, l'éducation et l'environnement sous l'aspect « eau & assainissement », dans un objectif de lutte contre la pauvreté. Les interventions dans les deux secteurs devront se concentrer principalement dans les zones les plus pauvres du pays, à savoir les zones rurales, la zone frontalière avec Haïti et les quartiers urbains défavorisés.</p> <p>Une récente évaluation de la stratégie-pays pour les années 1996-2000 conclut à la pertinence de l'action communautaire. Les évaluateurs signalent le manque de profondeur dans le processus de consultation lors de la préparation du document de stratégie en 1996, et déplorent que la stratégie n'ait pu bénéficier suffisamment des résultats antérieurs, les résultats des programmes du 7^e FED n'étant pas connus alors. Ils mentionnent une trop grande dispersion de l'action communautaire (trois secteurs principaux et quatre additionnels). Par contre, l'orientation du document en termes de lutte contre la pauvreté est jugée satisfaisante, deux des secteurs principaux visant directement l'appui aux couches les plus pauvres (santé et éducation, eau potable et assainissement dans les zones urbaines défavorisées). L'analyse des problèmes de mise en oeuvre du programme de la CE met en évidence la faiblesse des institutions dominicaines, et souligne le besoin d'une réforme globale de l'administration publique pour pouvoir mettre en place des réformes aux niveaux sectoriels.</p> <p>L'évaluation de la stratégie 1996-2000 recommande la poursuite de deux objectifs principaux: (1) la bonne gouvernance, incluant la démocratisation et l'Etat de droit; (2) la réduction de la pauvreté (notamment la santé ou l'éducation).</p>
<p>Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP</p>	<p>Secteurs de concentration (alloc. A): Eau – 53 ME (45% alloc. A) : l'objectif recherché est la mise en oeuvre satisfaisante d'une nouvelle politique de l'Eau par le Gouvernement coordonnée avec l'ensemble des bailleurs de fonds. Cette politique concerne d'une part, en amont, la gestion durable des ressources en eau et d'autre part, en aval, la partie accès des plus pauvres aux services d'eau potable et d'assainissement. Les interventions dans le secteur de l'eau répondront aux problèmes suivants: (i) manque</p>

	<p>d'instruments de définition, de mise en oeuvre, de suivi et de financement d'une politique durable, équitable et efficace de la gestion de la ressource "Eau", (ii) déficience notable de l'accès des plus pauvres en zones rurales et urbaines marginales aux services de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement</p> <p>Les ressources hydriques du pays sont considérées comme abondantes. La principale demande d'eau est en rapport avec l'irrigation. Les conflits dans l'utilisation du sol sont très complexes et compromettent tant la qualité que la quantité de l'eau disponible. Il n'existe pas dans le pays de règlements environnementaux adéquats pour protéger les bassins. La pollution des sources d'eau, superficielles aussi bien que souterraines, a comme principales causes : (1) l'érosion; (2) la surexploitation des nappes aquifères, avec la conséquence de l'intrusion saline; (3) les résidus urbains, dus à des pratiques inadéquates de maniement et de disposition et l'absence presque totale de traitement des eaux résiduelles domestiques; (4) les décharges industrielles, y compris l'industrie touristique.</p> <p>Le programme pluriannuel est composé de deux composantes principales. L'une basée sur la mise en place d'une politique intégrée de la gestion de l'eau et l'autre sur l'appui à la décentralisation des services d'eau potable et d'assainissement. Parmi les activités considérées dans le cadre de la première intervention, sont retenus un appui à la préparation concertée et participative d'un nouveau cadre législatif concernant la gestion et le contrôle de la ressource et un appui à la mise en œuvre de la nouvelle politique basée sur les principes institutionnels et de gestion, sociaux, économiques et financiers, environnementaux, d'information, d'éducation et de communication et technologiques tels que précisés dans l'approche stratégique présentée dans les lignes directrices pour la coopération au développement dans le domaine des ressources en eau de la CE. Les interventions privilégieront les bassins hydrographiques situés dans les zones les plus pauvres et/ou ayant une importance régionale entre la République Dominicaine et Haïti. La seconde intervention s'inscrit dans le processus actuel de réforme du secteur Eau Potable et Assainissement (EPA). Les interventions, étroitement coordonnées avec le projet sectoriel financé par la BID dans ce secteur, seront dirigées dans un premier temps à l'appui au processus de décentralisation et de transformation de l'INAPA et en particulier dans les zones rurales les plus pauvres du pays. .</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>De manière générale, le type d'instrument qui sera utilisé à court terme sera celui de l'approche 'projet', en raison des faiblesses en terme de politiques sectorielles, cadre de dépenses à moyen terme et coordination de la coopération à l'intérieur de l'administration. En fonction du succès des actions en cours visant à résoudre ces faiblesses, la Commission européenne espère pouvoir s'orienter vers un instrument d'aide budgétaire sectorielle à moyen terme. En dehors du PIN, la République Dominicaine a bénéficié de financements dirigés à du type tous ACP (notamment dans le cadre de l'appui au secteur privé : CDE, EBAS, DIAGNOS, TDP, etc.), d'actions d'aide d'urgence (Echo), ainsi que de projets financés sur les lignes budgétaires (coopération à travers les ONG européennes en matière de droits de l'homme, coopération décentralisée). Enfin, il importe de noter un nombre important d'actions financées par la BEI (financement des PME dans les secteurs productifs, secteur énergétique 80 M€ depuis</p>

	1989).
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Sur le plan bilatéral, la Communauté européenne et ses Etats membres occupent, en matière de dons, le premier rang dans le pays. Quatre Etats membres sont présents de façon notable (Espagne, Allemagne, France, Italie). Les deux contributions les plus importantes en terme de volume sont l'Espagne et l'Allemagne. Dans l'ensemble, les ressources sont affectées à la lutte contre la pauvreté (santé, éducation, eau potable et ressources naturelles), au renforcement institutionnel et à l'appui aux secteurs productifs. Mis à part l'Union européenne, les acteurs les plus importants sont les Etats-Unis, le Japon et Taiwan (appui à la société civile, démocratisation, infrastructures).</p> <p>Le choix des secteurs d'intervention proposés se base sur l'évaluation de la situation du pays ainsi que sur la recherche d'une cohérence et d'une complémentarité avec les actions du gouvernement et de coopération en cours et à venir de l'ensemble des bailleurs. Il est tenu également compte des avantages comparatifs de la CE, des expériences du passé, ainsi que de l'objectif de concentration de la coopération européenne.</p> <p>Il existe également une dimension régionale au niveau des 16 pays ACP des Caraïbes regroupés dans le Cariforum: un grand nombre d'actions dans des domaines divers tels que le développement commercial, l'agriculture et la pêche, la coopération universitaire ou le tourisme ont bénéficié à la République Dominicaine.</p> <p>La CE a joué un rôle croissant dans le processus de coordination entre bailleurs au cours des dernières années. A l'heure actuelle, la Délégation tient des réunions de coordination et d'information régulières avec les représentations des Etats membres ainsi que les principaux bailleurs (Banque mondiale, BID, USAID). La coordination entre les bailleurs s'est amélioré et fonctionne dans une ambiance plus transparente.</p>
Ecuador	
According to the latest estimates (end of 1999), 69% of households are living below the Poverty Line, compared with only 34% in 1995. Poverty levels in rural areas present an even bleaker picture, being approximately 30% higher than national averages. Strictly speaking, Ecuador does not have a long-term development strategy. In particular, it does not take part in the World Bank's PRSP exercise (<i>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</i>).	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The EC response strategy is primarily to help the Government fight poverty (with around 8 million poor and 4 million indigent people), and more precisely to cushion not only the social impact, but also the environmental impact, of the country's economic problems. This poverty-reduction focus across the whole range of EC cooperation instruments (financial, technical and economic cooperation, food security, and cooperation with NGOs) is coupled with measures aiming to assist economic recovery and strengthen links between Ecuador and the other countries of Latin America, as well as with the European Union. In line with the analysis set out in the previous sections, the European Commission's priorities in its relations with Ecuador are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of social imbalances through the promotion of equitable access to social services, food security and sustainable rural development;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic stimulation, through economic cooperation and a favourable trade regime; - Regional integration and cooperation, through transport infrastructure and the strengthening of regional networks. <p>The Commission has pledged to make special financial efforts in the years ahead in the health and education sectors. The amount of development aid devoted to the health sector is low in relative terms. The Commission has therefore agreed with the Government to focus part of its assistance on the health sector (including the related dimensions of water and sanitation).</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p><i>Priority: Reduction of social imbalances .</i></p> <p>i) Specific objective: promotion of equitable access to social services. The objective is to support the Government's effort to put into practice the principles of equity and universality in terms of access to public health services, while also respecting the principles of solidarity and quality. The problem of access to drinking water and systems of sanitation and basic health will also be addressed, so as to benefit the less-favoured layers of society. Interventions will concentrate on the poorest areas of the country which have the greatest needs, taking into account particularly the problems in the border regions with Colombia and Peru. Indicative amount: 30% or ≈ 28 million.</p> <p>ii) Specific objective: sustainable rural development and environment. Two projects focus on the sustainable management of natural resources. The Commission and the Government of Ecuador agreed that the objectives would be: (a) to support the rational development of water resources, establishing the conditions and transferring the necessary know-how for the creation, in a pilot basin, of a basin authority responsible for the integrated management of all natural resources: a project on the Management of the Paute River Basin worth ≈11 million has been approved; (b) to strengthen the capacity of the public institutions to manage the natural resources of the Amazonian forest as a single whole, orienting and strengthening the development processes of the resident population, controlling the extraction of non-renewable natural resources with a view to maximising the socio-economic and environmental benefits, and investing in clean production alternatives. Indicative amount: 30% or ≈ 28 million</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>The main instruments of EC Cooperation with the Government of Ecuador come from two sources:</p> <p>Community, which finance Technical and Financial (B7-310) as well as Economic Cooperation (B7-311), both at the national and at the regional level, the latter aimed at supporting regional integration; in addition, support for the Rio Summit priorities in Latin America, including Ecuador, is provided through a number of horizontal programmes covering key fields (ALFA, URB-AL, ALURE, AL-INVEST, @LIS); the Food Security Budget Line (B7-6200). As far as cooperation with NGOs is concerned, other budget lines are used to finance development activities in Ecuador: Human Rights and Democracy, Environment & Tropical Forests, NGO Co-financing (poverty reduction), and Humanitarian Aid.</p> <p>Various budget lines can be used to finance the implementation of the Commission Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial, technical and economic cooperation. This instrument covers long-term operations that fall within the country strategy. An indicative envelope of ≈ 92 million has been earmarked for financial, technical and economic cooperation for the period 2000-

	<p>2006.</p> <p>– Food security. In addition to the implementation of financial, technical and economic cooperation programmes, the Commission launched food security operations in 2000 with a ₤ 2 million contribution. In 2001, an additional ₤ 6 million contribution to the PROEESA (<i>PROgrama Euro-Ecuatoriano de Seguridad Alimentaria</i>) was decided and the Food Security Technical Assistance Unit was established in Quito.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>One constant comment that can be found in most reports on larger financial and technical cooperation projects concerns the complexity of EC procedures and the fact that EC cooperation is sometimes slow. This is probably a consequence of the centralised aid management mechanisms which have marked cooperation with Ecuador since the outset. The day-to-day follow-up of projects was also complicated by the fact that the Commission has no permanent representation in Quito. The Commission Delegation in Bogotá, Colombia handles EC assistance to Ecuador.</p> <p>Attention was also drawn to insufficient coordination among the different cooperation instruments used by the EC in its cooperation with Ecuador, and this problem will be taken into account in designing and implementing future interventions. The major difficulty in this respect is to ensure appropriate coordination and consistency between the ‘programmable’ financial instruments of the EC (financial, technical and economic cooperation; food security programme), which are implemented in partnership with the Ecuadorian Government, and the ‘non-programmable’ financial instruments implemented in collaboration with civil society (NGOs) and selected through a bottom-up procedure (i.e. open and competitive ‘calls for proposals’). The main lesson learnt is that, while it is important to leave the NGOs with the initiative of proposing projects, the Commission has to select those most consistent with its strategic objectives in the country.</p>
Egypt	
<p>2002-2006 (MEDA 351 ME)</p> <p>The main challenges facing Egypt in the medium term are: i) Maintaining social and political stability and increasing employment; ii) Completing the process of economic transition; iii) Consolidating its external relationships with Europe and its regional neighbours. The government has committed itself to a major programming of infrastructure development including the building of schools and health centres, the extension of energy networks, the construction of power stations, roads and airports, the modernisation of ports and the upgrading of water and sanitation systems. The priorities developed for co-operation with Egypt (support to the Association Agreement, to the process of economic transition, and to balanced development) are consistent with the concept of “policy mix”. Policy coherence already lies at the heart of the Barcelona Process and much of the EU response strategy for Egypt is common to the EU’s co-operation and response strategy with other major transition countries.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and	<p>The EU’s co-operation objectives with Egypt are anchored in the Barcelona Process. This process is underpinned by a network of bilateral relations between each partner country and the EU, embodied in Association Agreements which provide for political dialogue, free trade, between each partner and the EU to be established over a transitional period, and various forms of co-</p>

sanitation sector policy and the CSP	operation. Taking into account the priority areas identified for Community Development Policy, the MEDA programme concentrates on a limited number of key objectives. The reduction and eventual eradication of poverty through support to sustainable development and the gradual integration of partner countries into the world economy, and the combating of inequality, are fully consistent with the goals of the Barcelona Process.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	A total of seven programme areas are proposed of which “integrated local development of South Sinai” Measures. The Egyptian Government’s socio-economic development strategy has traditionally targeted the core Cairo-Nile Delta region where Egypt’s population and resources are concentrated. By contrast the development of the peripheral regions of Upper Egypt and South Sinai has been neglected until recently and there is a substantial risk of social and environmental degradation in both areas, albeit for different reasons. The specific objective of the programme is to promote sustainable, diversified and environmentally sensitive economic activities in South Sinai; social development to meet the very diverse needs of the indigenous population and the rapidly expanding non local population attracted by the tourist industry; the continued development of appropriate environmental management systems to protect the fragile land and maritime environment which is the region’s main exploitable asset. (internal migrants up to 800 000 are expected) The indicative budget for South Sinai programme is 64 ME
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	MEDA funds typically support national programmes of structural reform and liberalisation through integrated sector-wide programming. Under the 2,3 billion E global envelope available for MEDA the EIB has set aside up to E 531 ME million has been allocated to Egypt. Priorities are still strongly environmentally related (waste/waste water/water supply and energy).
Coordination of EC interventions	Systematic co-ordination of cooperation activities with member states has been significantly enhanced under the revised MEDA regulation and on the spot co-ordination is being implemented in line with recent guidelines issued to EC Delegations and Member States. This takes place in the context of close programming and operational dialogue between the Commission and the Egyptian government, and with other Egyptian stakeholders (notably the public and private sectors, and civil society). In addition to regular meetings between EC and MS development and economic counsellors, systematic consultation with Member States is built into the process of programming and there is a systematic exchange of information on project preparation and programme priorities. Complementarity with programmes supported by Member States and other Donors is already a strong feature of existing programmes funded under MEDA and such complementarity and close collaboration will continue to be encouraged with respect to the proposed actions in the NIP. Some Member States, for reasons of national development policy, explicitly give more stress to poverty alleviation and less to the Euro-Med partnership and the effective implementation of the Association Agreement than does the EC.

	The EU is partnered by the WB in the EEP Programme and by the WB and USAID in the Health Sector Reform Programme. All main donors collaborate closely within the active Donor Action Group (DAG) based in Cairo and in the biannual meetings of the Consultative Group organised jointly by the WB and the Government of Egypt The Commission fully supports the development of a greater sense of Egyptian ownership in its elaboration of sector strategies with the donor community.
Ethiopia	
Ethiopia has experienced a worsening trend in levels of food security in the 90s. An increasing proportion of the population face chronic food insecurity, malnutrition prevalence continues to rise, especially in rural areas, and this despite increased agricultural production and considerable external aid, much of it provided in the form of food aid. Experience shows that food aid does not provide a sustainable solution for tackling chronic food insecurity. Indeed there are substantial doubts about the impact of 15 years of food aid to Ethiopia. Food insecurity in Ethiopia is mainly a chronic phenomenon due to poverty. Its causes relate to a number of factors: (i) the lack of assets such as land and livestock; (ii) lack of access to markets, as well as to education, health and water facilities; (iii) lack of employment opportunities outside agriculture, because of the general depressed state of the economy and because of formal and informal barriers to employment; (iv) a constrained capacity to increase food supplies because of inadequate resources and technology; and, at a national level, (v) the inability to import food as a result of trade implicit restrictions.	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	The presence of a sector development programme, the financial requirements as well as the Commission's in-country experience therefore become important determinants for the selection of the focal areas of 9th EDF support. In its communication on conflict prevention (April 2001), the Commission has announced its intention to focus more clearly its co-operation programmes on addressing root causes of conflict in an integrated way. In this context, the Commission will seek to incorporate specific conflict prevention (or resolution) measures into its various sectoral programmes. The concentration on only three focal sectors implies that support in areas where the Commission was previously active will not be continued once ongoing projects are completed. These areas include agricultural production, water supply, preservation of cultural heritage and education (projects).
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	The EC-response to increase supply, effective demand and crisis prevention could include basic elements like: i) employment generation schemes, ii) support for micro-finance activities, ii) capacity building, iii) water supply and sanitation, water-shed management.
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	(1) Envelope A (384 ME). The indicative allocation is proposed as follows: Transport infrastructure, 211 ME (55%) Macro-economic support, 96 ME (25%) Food Security, 54 ME (14%)

	<p>Other programmes (Governance, Non-State Actors, Conflict Prevention), 23 ME (6%).</p> <p>(2) Envelope B (154 ME).</p> <p>(3) The “Investment Facility” as a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Bank</p> <p>(4) EC budget lines¹⁶ could be used to finance specific operations, in particular for food security within the focal sector food security, and for human rights and democratisation. Ethiopia has been selected as a focus country for 2002-2004 support from the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights. Finance from these instruments will, however, be decided in accordance with the Commission’s procedures for the budget line concerned and will depend on availability of funds. ECHO will in the short term continue humanitarian relief operations, in accordance with its 2001-work programme, which focuses on an enhancement of the emergency response capacity, and post-drought recovery, particularly in fragile areas.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>The EC is the second largest donor to Ethiopia (after the World Bank), providing annually 10-15% of all external assistance.</p> <p>There is an intense and efficient co-ordination on development issues among the 25-30 major donors. The apex donor group is the Development Assistance Group (DAG), under which a dozen of thematic sub-groups are attached. The EC Delegation calls regular operational co-ordination meetings with the embassies of the EU member states. In contrast to the co-ordination among donors, there has been no regular and structured policy dialogue between the donors “as a group” and the government in the last three years, excepted in the framework of the SDP’s. This lack of dialogue was a direct result of the strained relationship because of the war with Eritrea. The government-donor dialogue is expected to dramatically improve in the process towards a Full-PRSP. During the assessment of the draft I-PRSP, the EC has already played a very active and constructive role (well appreciated by the government) and it will continue to do so in the future.</p>
Ghana	
<p>The long-term vision for Ghana is to become a middle-income country by 2020. The development objective is to achieve equitable economic growth and accelerated poverty reduction within a sustained democracy. With over two thirds of the population living in rural areas where poverty levels are at their highest, the priority is to reduce disparities between the income and standards of living of rural and urban populations. The results to be attained are increased access to social services (primary health care; basic education; water and sanitation) and improvement of income generating capacity.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector	<p>The EC has already developed a wide and comprehensive expertise in the area of rural development in Ghana during the implementation of previous EDF programmes with particular reference to water and sanitation as well as microproject programmes.</p> <p>Consistent with Government strategy which is focused on improving access to water and sanitation for rural population, a rural</p>

policy and the CSP	water sector component is being designed under the leadership and coordination of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency, which is the focal agency within the rural-water and sanitation sub-sector. The objective of the Government policy, fully shared by development partners, is to further strengthen the efforts already deployed during the last seven years. The objective is to attain an 85% rate of coverage by the year 2009.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	For indicative purposes, approximately 80ME shall be reserved for this sector. The major interventions foreseen are: Water and Sanitation component aimed at increasing the consumption of safe drinking water and use of sanitation facilities in the most deprived districts in the northern part of Ghana (Northern region; Upper West region; Upper East region) and in the most needy small towns in Central and Western regions; Microprojects aimed at increasing access to improved social and economic infrastructure facilities by rural communities in Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Central and Eastern regions; Agricultural component aimed at promoting export/import substitution crops in the northern part of Ghana and strengthening donor coordination within the Ministry of Agriculture;
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	Envelope A (231 M)E. The indicative allocation is proposed as follows: Rural development : 35% Road Transport : 30% Macro-economic support : 26% Other programmes (capacity building, contribution to regional projects, etc.): 9%. Envelope B (80 ME). To cover unforeseen needs as indicated in the Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement. The “Investment Facility” as a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Bank.
Coordination of EC interventions	The Government of Ghana, in co-operation with all the major donors, has carried out substantial work in the context of the Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) process. As a result, donor co-ordination in Ghana is particularly effective and efficient. All donor programmes (bilateral and multilateral) are now focused on poverty reduction and there are no major differences on the objective. An increasing number of donors have adopted a sectoral rather than project approach. They are moving, on a selective sector by sector basis, towards common implementation and financing procedures (the health sector is for the time being the sole example in Ghana). Some differences exist in the instruments made available by donors with some providing grants only (UK; DK; CAD; UN; EC) or a mix of concessionary loans and grants (D; F; NL; Japan) or concessionary loans (WB; It; SP) and in some of the requirements (i.e. matching funds; conditionalities; etc). Some differences exist in terms of actors involved for each donor and in terms of development sectors preferred by each given donor.

Guinée (Conakry)	
<p>Le gouvernement de la Guinée s'est engagé dans une approche intégrée du problème de lutte contre la pauvreté. L'objectif global est de réduire la pauvreté et d'améliorer les conditions de vie des populations à l'horizon 2010. Cet objectif, fondé sur l'implication effective des populations concernées, s'articule autour du renforcement de la croissance et du partage équitable des ressources entre les différentes couches de la population. La mise en œuvre de cet objectif se réalisera à travers la stratégie élaborée dans le cadre du Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté Intérimaire (DSRP-I).</p> <p>Dans le secteur de l'eau, assainissement et habitat, les objectifs visés par le Gouvernement sont: (i) l'augmentation du taux d'accès à l'eau potable (90% en 2010), (ii) la fourniture de services d'assainissement (notamment en améliorant la desserte des zones urbaines pauvres) et (iii) le développement harmonieux des centres urbains. Pour parvenir à ces objectifs, le Gouvernement poursuivra ses efforts d'investissement en infrastructures en recherchant une plus grande participation du secteur privé.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>La Communauté européenne a décidé de concentrer ses activités sur un nombre limité de domaines, choisis en fonction de leur contribution à la réduction de la pauvreté et pour lesquelles l'action communautaire offre une valeur ajoutée : lien entre commerce et développement ; appui à l'intégration et à la coopération régionale ; appui aux politiques macro-économiques ; transports ; sécurité alimentaire et développement rural durable ; renforcement des capacités institutionnelles, notamment en matière de bonne gestion des affaires publiques et d'Etat de droit.</p> <p>Une étude de stratégie d'intervention sur le secteur reste à être menée pour définir les types de financement à envisager dans ce cadre. Sans préjuger des résultats, il est à signaler que l'Etat a demandé à la CE un appui institutionnel qui permettrait notamment la concrétisation de la politique foncière, le développement d'une véritable dynamique de la société civile, une poursuite des efforts en matière de genre et une bonne gestion des ressources du terroir. D'autres bailleurs de fond ont manifesté leur désir de voir la CE continuer à s'investir dans les infrastructures, liées plus particulièrement aux problèmes de désenclavement et d'accès à l'eau potable.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>L'objectif spécifique suivant sera poursuivi: conditions de vie améliorées et augmentation des revenus des populations rurales. A titre indicatif, environ 25 ME seront réservés à ce secteur pour la période 2002-2004. Les principales activités prévues sont:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appui institutionnel ; • Développement des infrastructures rurales ; • Amélioration des facteurs de production. <p>Les mesures principales en matière de politique sectorielle, à prendre par le Gouvernement comme contribution à la mise en</p>

	<p>œuvre de la stratégie de réponse dans ce secteur, sont – pour l'eau- ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poursuite des réformes institutionnelles • Poursuite de la décentralisation, en particulier en définissant des règles claires par rapport à l'entretien des équipements à usage collectif • Concrétisation du recentrage du SNAPE sur sa mission de service public • Mise en place d'une réglementation adaptée à la concrétisation de la politique foncière, application du code forestier et respect du code de l'eau.
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>1. Enveloppe A (158 ME) : A titre indicatif, sa répartition est proposée comme suit :</p> <p>Transport : 50-60% environ ;</p> <p>Développement rural durable et sécurité alimentaire : 15-20% environ ;</p> <p>Appui macro-économique : 20-25% environ ;</p> <p>Hors concentration : Bonne gouvernance, appui institutionnel, etc.: 5-10% environ.</p> <p>2. Enveloppe B (63 ME)</p> <p>3. "Facilité d'Investissement" gérée par la Banque Européenne d'Investissement.. Ses interventions sont orientées vers la promotion du secteur privé ainsi que vers le développement des infrastructures économiques.</p> <p>Mainstreaming LRRD into CSP : La Guinée accueille plus ou moins 400.000 réfugiés de Sierra Leone et Libéria. De l'aide d'urgence est apportée par ECHO, notamment aux réfugiés rassemblés dans les camps mis en place par le HCR. En septembre 2000, un recours aux fonds disponibles de l'article 255 de la Convention de Lomé IV bis a été introduit par le gouvernement guinéen. Les orientations de cet article prévoient que des aides peuvent être accordées aux pays accueillant des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées à l'intérieur d'un pays et dont les besoins ne sont pas couverts par l'aide d'urgence. Ainsi, les interventions à programmer au titre de ces fonds devront-elles répondre aux besoins identifiés au regard de la situation de post crise que connaît aujourd'hui la Guinée. En contribuant à la restauration de conditions socioéconomiques durables, les interventions prévues dans ce cadre constituent un vecteur incontournable dans l'objectif de développement durable et de lutte contre la pauvreté.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>A l'initiative de la Commission Européenne, le Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances a constitué à Conakry un «Forum du Partenariat», regroupant l'ensemble des acteurs de développement (bailleurs, institutions républicaines, société civile), afin d'amorcer la réflexion sur la programmation du 9^{ème} FED</p>

	<p>L'aide de la France occupe le troisième ou quatrième rang selon les années après l'Union européenne et la Banque Mondiale. Cette aide transite par deux canaux principaux: l'Agence Française de Développement (AFD) et le Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle (SCAC). L'aide française intervient dans plusieurs secteurs, dont les plus importants demeurent le développement rural et les infrastructures de transports, à l'instar de l'Union européenne.</p> <p>L'aide de l'Allemagne va en priorité à l'éducation et à la santé, deux secteurs qui sont aussi retenus comme domaines de concentration de l'aide future des Etats Unis. L'Allemagne souhaite se retirer du domaine de la gestion des ressources naturelles pour se concentrer davantage dans le secteur de la santé et circonscrire géographiquement ses activités à la partie centrale de la Guinée.</p>
Guyana	
<p>2002-2007</p> <p>Guyana is a thinly populated, low-income country with a per capita income of about US\$800. The country has an area of about 215,000 square kilometres and a population of about 800,000. Ninety percent of the population live and work in the narrow coastal plain that comprises only about 5% the total land mass. Over 80% of the economic activities are also concentrated along this coastal area that lies below sea level and is protected by sea defences. The interior is largely forested and uninhabited except for scattered communities of mostly.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The objectives of the EC assistance program to Guyana are the reduction of poverty and the promotion of sustainable development. After examining the PRSP and the programmes of other donors, and after taking full account of the previous programmes of the EC in Guyana and evaluating the EC's strengths, the programme focuses on:</p> <p>Infrastructure: sea defences and coastal strategy ≈ 19.0 million</p> <p>Macro-economic Support ≈ 14,9 million</p> <p>With a non-focal sector of:</p> <p>Transport Sector Study ≈ 1.0 million</p> <p>Support to Economic Actors: ≈ 4.0 million</p> <p>Total ≈ 38,9 million</p> <p>The two areas of concentration proposed for the 9th EDF are: Infrastructure: Sea Defences and coastal management and Macro-economic support</p> <p>There are obvious linkages between the proposed response strategy for Guyana and the development policies of the Community. The strategy is consistent with Article 177 of the EU Treaty. Two of its principle objectives are poverty eradication and sustainable development. Providing adequate protection against the flooding of areas where the country (impoverished) population lives and</p>

	where the economic development is to take place as well as providing housing and health to the poorer segment of the population meets these objectives.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>The EC assistance program to Guyana under the NIPs has concentrated on:</p> <p>Sea Defences: rebuilding of critically damaged and destroyed sections</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>The rehabilitation of the sea defences has made an important contribution in protecting the inhabitants (often the poorer sections) close to the shore. It has also served to protect the main agriculture area of Guyana. As a result, serious incursions have greatly reduced. Nevertheless there is still a backlog of needed maintenance as fresh areas deteriorate. A critical mass of investment is required to reverse this trend and to build local capacity to maintain the network. The quality of work done so far has been good, and the government feels that European contractors have the requisite skills.</p> <p>The sea wall is critical to safeguarding the investments in infrastructure and improved agricultural production in the coastal belt where 90% of the population live. It serves to protect the poor who often live close to the sea wall and whose livelihoods depend on agriculture (mainly rice and sugar). Based on the 1999 living conditions survey it can be concluded that sea defences protect an estimated 200,000 people classified as poor or 25% of the population. Without continued rehabilitation and maintenance, serious episodic inundation will be experienced in the future and there are hardly alternatives for settlement in higher areas.</p> <p>The Sea Defence project under the 9th EDF will add to and deepen the ₦ 20 million project currently under implementation and build on the EC's considerable expertise and experience in this area. The emphasis will shift from only rebuilding sea defences to include a program of sustainable maintenance support. This would help to build local capacity to maintain the network and to create jobs.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	Guyana is allocated ₦ 34 million under the A Envelope and ₦ 14 million under the B Envelope. From the B Envelope, ₦ 4.9 million concerning Sysmin resources, will be used to support the focal and non-focal sectors, which brings the total resources allocated to ₦ 38.9 million
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>The major multilateral donors in Guyana are IDB, followed by the EC, IDA, CDB and UNDP.</p> <p>The major EU member state donor is the UK. They are a leading donor in assistance to education and water. They also hold a strong brief in institutional strengthening especially in the Forestry Commission and governance and public sector reform. They are actively involved in helping the process of privatisation in the electricity industry and more recently in the private management of the water industry. Germany has been assisting in the Environmental sector with its support to the Guyana Resources Agency.</p> <p>The other major bi-lateral donors are USAID and CIDA.</p>

Honduras	
2002-2006 (allocation: 147Mio Euro)	
Honduras is undergoing the first stages of a demographic transition process whose characteristics are decreases in mortality rates thanks to improvements in health care, decreases in birth rates and a slight reduction of population growth, although they still remain high compared to other Latin American countries. In the 1990's steady progress has been made in almost all sectors, except for malnutrition, where the situation actually worsened.	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The need for concentration efforts in order to maximize the impact of the Community action in view of a substantial and visible contribution to the country's poverty reduction strategy have led to a further targeting in a limited number of sectors, which are expected to have spillover impact in other areas, mainly in rural development, social and economic development and equal opportunities. Taking into account the high number of sectors requiring support and the strong presence of other donors, the Community activities will be complemented by reconstruction projects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable management of the natural resources (indic. allocation 45% of funds) <p>The aim is to promote the rational and sustainable use of the natural resources and in particular water and land. A particular attention will be paid to the interaction between local actors and the relevant central authorities. It is widely acknowledged in Honduras that the management of water resources is vital for safeguarding environmental balance. On the other hand, the lack of access to running water is a serious public health problem, especially in rural and marginal urban areas. Therefore the contribution of the programme could be valuable in reducing vulnerability to natural disasters but also by increasing the access to running water to disadvantaged groups of population thus contributing to the wider objective of improving living conditions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to local development and decentralization (26%) 2. Support to education sector (21%)
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p><u>Sustainable management of natural resources:</u></p> <p>The global objective is to support integrated management of water resources in determined key areas. This would be achieved in concrete terms through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, including land. The issue of provision of water to urban and rural population will be given first priority. 2. Support to the protection of water resources in key areas.

	<p>3. Strengthening the institutional capacity of municipalities in dealing with environmental issues</p> <p>4. Raising awareness of local communities and increasing their participation in the protection mechanisms</p> <p>Work has already started in this sector with the elaboration of studies and proposals for the regions to be covered. It is essential that cooperation with relevant projects in neighboring countries facing similar problems continue to be strong even at the level of project preparation. In this sense, frequent exchange of experience between different projects within Honduras but also in neighboring countries should be an important part of the project. The elaboration of joint projects covering Honduras and neighboring countries should not be excluded.</p> <p><u>Support to local development and decentralisation:</u></p> <p>The overall objective is to support the process of decentralization and transfer of competences to local government. This will be achieved namely by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the elaboration of the institutional legislative framework allowing the devolution of powers to the municipalities and accompanying the implementation process by troubleshooting any possible practical obstacles; • Supporting the modernization of administration by streamlining administrative procedures and routines between central and local government; • Supporting the institutional capacity of municipalities in ensuring quality municipal services and in particular water and waste management, public transport; health and protection of marginal groups with the possibility of cofinancing pilot actions at municipal level; • Encouraging the participation of municipalities in the decision making process of the central government in issues of concern to local communities; • Facilitating exchange of experience and the creation of information networks between the municipalities.
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Honduras is also eligible in horizontal programmes such as ALFA, @LIS, URB-AL, ALINVEST. Although each one of these horizontal programmes follows different procedures for preparation, identification, implementation and follow up, the present strategy will guide the setting up of their priorities.</p> <p>Mainstreaming LRRD into CSP: Additionally in response to the reconstruction needs following Hurricane Mitch, the EC adopted an extraordinary financial package for the region of an amount of 250Mio Euro, 119 of which for projects in Honduras. The resulting programme PRRAC includes activities in a number of sectors such as water and sewage (60% of total interventions), education, health and institutional capacity. As Honduras is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters, it has been one of the focus</p>

	countries of EC emergency assistance, in particular under the framework of ECHO. In several occasions, the most recent being the summer 2001 drought and Hurricane Michelle, ECHO provided very timely and targeted assistance (750.000 and 500.000 EUR respectively) in close cooperation with the Honduran relief agencies and the government. In addition, ECHO has been financing Disaster Preparedness projects through its DIPECHO programme since 1998. These projects aim at reducing the vulnerability of its local communities to disasters.
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Apart from the coordination taking place in the framework of the G-15 group, there are at least monthly meetings of the EU MS Ambassadors and the Head of the EC delegation for Central America under the initiative of the EU MS assuming the rotating presidency. These meetings allow an exchange of views on the country's economic and social situation as well as priorities in cooperation including in the G-15 framework.</p> <p>In parallel and in order to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences, the EC Delegation calls ad hoc meetings (at the most appropriate level) every time officials from Brussels visit the country.</p>
Indonesia	
<p>2002-2006 (216 ME : 188 ME B7-300 and 28ME B7-301).</p> <p>Indonesia – EU main political challenges are i) the intensification of a comprehensive EU dialogue with Indonesia, particularly as regards good governance and human rights; ii) assistance in development particularly as regards forestry, water environmental resources, and iii) the provision of health and other basic services to the poor; iv) Support to trade and investment.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>While Indonesia is endowed with enormous natural resources, its environmental problems are also huge. Forestry, agriculture, fishery/marine environment, and urban development (urban pollution) are the areas most affected by either poor legislation or weak or non-existent law enforcement. The conservation of the environment and the sustainable exploitation of Indonesia's renewable resources have become a special challenge complicated by the issue of decentralisation. This is particularly valid for the protection and the sustainable development and use of Indonesia's forests and rural environment. The present rampant illegal logging is destroying an economic base and has serious negative economic and social impacts on the 15-20 million rural poor living in or on the margins of these forests. Moreover, it results in region-wide haze, in the reduction of the water retention capacity of eroded soils, in increased flooding hazards in the wet seasons, and a reduction of the irrigation potential in the dry seasons.</p> <p>Forestry, water and rural socio-economic structures and systems need to be preserved and developed in tandem – with careful assessment of, and attention to, their long term economic values. The loss of bio-diversity, much of it of economic importance, hurts, in particular, the poor.</p> <p>The EC's development co-operation programme for the period 2002-2006 will be set within two sector-policy frameworks for:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good governance, • Natural resources management (forests, water and rural environment). • The two sectors of focus; good governance/liberalisation and natural resources management, are themselves inextricably interlinked since progress on good governance, for example on illegal logging, regulation of land rights, reduction of the displacement of rural peoples, introduction of the rule of law and security in the rural areas, is essential to making progress in sound forests, water and environmental management. And sound development of natural resources will reinforce good governance, human rights, conflict prevention and poverty reduction.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>The fresh water resource sector is vital for Indonesia's future because of its source for human consumption, and that the vast majority of Indonesians live in coastal areas prone to flooding under conditions of uncontrolled management of water resources. More than 40 % of the population and the majority of the country's poor, are employed in agricultural activities. Sustained agricultural production levels depend heavily on reliable supply of irrigation water and control of wet season flooding. The 2 foremost processes endangering the sustainability of the water sector are the environmental degradation of the river catchments due to rampant illegal logging practices resulting in decreasing dry season water supplies and increases in wet season flooding hazards, an inefficient and uncontrolled exploitation of the available fresh water resources.</p> <p>Priority 2: Sustainable Management of natural Resources: 51 M Euro : Main Water projects: Action 1: East Kalimantan Natural Resources Management Project 15 M Euro Action 5: River Basin Water Resource Base Poverty Alleviation Program 10 M Euro</p> <p>* <u>East Kalimantan Natural Resources Management Project (Action 1)</u> The overall objective of this action is to improve the sustainable management of the country's natural resources under decentralised government. The specific objective or project purpose is to assist local communities, district government agencies, private sector companies and NGOs to develop and implement processes that efficiently manage district natural resources in an objective, planned, equitable and sustainable manner. The project is expected to have 2 main results: (a) A management structure established and equipped within the involvement of all stakeholders in order to facilitate planning, implementation monitoring an evaluation of the natural resources management (b) Contributions to selected local initiatives aiming at sustainable utilisation/conservation of natural resources.</p> <p>Activities could involve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support the development of sound policies, plans and strategies for natural resources management b. Implementation of baseline surveys

	<p>c. Support a transparent consultative planning process as the basis for natural resources management decisions,</p> <p>d. Support capacity building at the district level for agencies involve in natural resources management</p> <p>e. Increase the involvement of civil society an private sector in natural resources management</p> <p>f. Support to the ongoing research in the STREK forest management programme site</p> <p>g. Support to the development of environmental education- an training activities based on natural resource management</p> <p>h. Support of selected local initiatives for at sustainable utilisation/conservation of natural resources, contributing to the low-level incomes. The overall financial envelope of this project is 15 million E</p> <p><u>* River Basin Water Resource Based Poverty Alleviation Program (Action 5)</u></p> <p>The overall objective of this action is the introduction of sustainable and efficient management of water resources under decentralised government in a still to be selected river basin in Eastern Indonesia. The specific objective or project purpose is to assist local communities, district government agencies, private sector companies and NGOs to develop an implement processes that efficiently manage water resources in an objective, planned, equitable an sustainable manner. Expected results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase low-level rural household incomes supporting regional economic growth • A management structure at river basin level established and equipped within the involvement of the stakeholders in order to facilitate planning, implementation monitoring an evaluation of the utilisation an conservation of water resources • To increase capacity building/human resources development in natural resources management • To empower civil society/an improve gender balance <p>The specific activities possibly to be implemented are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an efficiently running river-basin waterboard (Balai PSDAs) and supervising body (DEWAN AIR) with stakeholder participation an own funding mechanisms • Development of an integrate river basin management plans including database and information systems • Support the development of sound policies, plans an strategies for water resource management • Support a transparent consultative planning process as the basis for water resource management decisions • Support capacity building at the basin level for agencies involved in water resource management • Increase the involvement of civil society in water management • Handing-over of ownership an O&M of irrigation- and drainage systems to autonomous, legally empowered and self-financing water user associations (Gabungan P3As) • Development of institutional capacities at district and basin level to allow for stakeholder involvement in planning an
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	<p>design procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of support (technical and financial) for 'Kabupaten Irrigation Improvement Funds' (KIIF) for rehabilitation/upgrading of water infrastructure (irrigation- and drainage systems, rivers, flood ways) for agricultural and domestic water users • Implementation of erosion prevention and preservation works in the catchment • Strengthening local institutions and human resources development of project population in fields of decision making, income generation and gender.
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Since the mid-1990s, the direct development co-operation between the European Commission and Indonesia has focused on the following priority areas: forestry, water, and support to the social safety network. In addition to development co-operation with the Indonesian government as the main counterpart, the European Commission has implemented a programme providing support to European and Indonesian non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Apart from the highly successful (and since discontinued) European Community Investment Partners programme all the other EC-financed actions within the field of economic co-operation in the past have been financed through regional facilities.</p> <p>Besides assistance to development, the Commission has regional programmes of economic co-operation. As a signatory to the 1980 co-operation agreement between the ASEAN countries and the EC, Indonesia has consequently also been participating in EC-ASEAN regional programmes, covering energy, environment, transport, education and communication technology. In addition, Indonesia is associated with EC-Asia horizontal co-operation programmes such as Asia-Urbs and Asia-Invest.</p> <p>The European Investment Bank participates in implementing the Union's development aid and co-operation policies through long-term loans from own resources or subordinated loans and risk capital from EU or Member States' budgetary funds. In Indonesia, the EIB has financed the extension of Sumatra's gas transmission network.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>EU Member States have been involved in development co-operation with Indonesia for decades. In 2000, the total contribution from the Union was of the order of € 215 million, to which the 15 Member States contributed € 182 million and the Commission € 33 million. The individual EU Member States with the largest external financing are the Netherlands, Germany, and the United Kingdom. For Germany, the focus sectors are, since 2000, transport, health including drinking water, economic reform and advice for decentralisation. Netherlands assistance focuses on water management and community services. Other donors among EU Member States include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Italy, Spain and Sweden; they operate in forestry, urban water, human rights and democratisation.</p> <p>The huge scope of urgent poverty-reduction challenges in Indonesia means that assistance from all but the very largest donors can no longer be expected individually to have a major impact on conditions in a sector. In order to ensure the effectiveness and the impact of EC development assistance it becomes even more necessary to co-ordinate more closely with other donors, and in</p>

	<p>particular with the World Bank, ADB, Japan and other bilateral donors, particularly EU Member States. Better co-ordination can achieve more easily a critical mass of assistance in important sectors.</p> <p>Simple complementarity consists in ascertaining that there is no overlap between donors in a specific sector. Given Indonesia's size and its virtually endless needs, this simple concept of sectoral complementarity is of limited use. It remains inconclusive to address the question of sectoral preferences at an abstract stage. A certain sector may be left out because of the presence of other donors, alternatively and pro-actively, other donor partners already active there could be joined to achieve the above-mentioned critical mass.</p> <p>The donors active in the water sector have indicated their endorsement of these reforms and their willingness to collaborate and co-ordinate common programme principles and strategies under joint oversight. A donor water forum was established in 1999 and is currently being chaired by the FAO.</p>
Jamaica	
<p>2001-2007 (Allocation A: 73 ME; Allocation B: 27 ME)</p> <p>An important issue is the sustainability of growth, which is related to agriculture, tourism and mining, as well as population growth. In this context wastewater treatment, solid waste disposal and coastal protection need to be addressed.</p> <p>Government's approach to poverty direct reduction is community-oriented: the community is the central focus of the efforts towards poverty eradication.</p> <p>Despite Jamaica's poor track record of economic growth, many of the country's social indicators, (such as life expectancy at birth, access to safe water or female education enrolment rate) are fairly good and recent trends indicate declining poverty. In the water sector private involvement is still in its infancy. The water distribution system is managed and operated by the National Water Commission. Private investment opportunities are, however, being opened up in selected water supply projects through BOOT arrangements. A main issue is the development of water supply facilities in rural areas.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The EU response strategy supports the government strategy of macro economic reforms, as well as policies to promote investment and human and social development. The overriding concern of the suggested EC response strategy is to contribute to the alleviation of poverty. Private sector is considered the most effective engine for growth and the development of business activities should be supported and facilitated. The strategy is composed of the following components A-allocation (73 ME) on an indicative basis: i) a macro economic support programme providing assistance to the government's economic reform (35-43%); ii/ Private sector development(20-27%); iii/ Transport sector (road) (30-38%); iv/ Non focal programme (5-10%).</p> <p>This programme addresses crosscutting issues, such as environment, competitiveness, capacity building, human rights and good governance. Major interventions are the establishment of a micro-projects facility to be implemented at local level in a</p>

	decentralised manner, capacity building measures to strengthen project planning and management at community level and studies for regular impact assessment and monitoring of programme implementation (water and sanitation is included in social development)
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>Particular attention will be paid to rationalising the institutional framework through the amalgamation and harmonisation of the physical planning and environmental management functions. The implementation of integrated Coastal Zone Management and Watershed management initiatives, the further institutionalising of Pollution Control and Waste Management measures will also remain high priorities.</p> <p>For the extension of water supply major challenges are the development of new sources of water for urban areas and extending the system in rural areas. Important issues are community involvement and cost recovery. Priority actions in the field of environment include developing environmental management systems, waste management (incentives for recycling, fees for pollution), extending sewage treatment facilities, land resource planning and management, forestry and watershed management, sustainable agricultural and tourism development, and protection of ocean, sea and coastal resources.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>The 9 th EDF includes also the "Investment Facility" as a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Bank. Support for Jamaican enterprises in the field of non-financial services to the private sector is available through the Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE)</p> <p>Budget lines of the community specific activities may be supported through the various Community budget lines, including, inter alia, NGO co-financing, decentralised co-operation, European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights, food security and disaster prevention. Humanitarian and emergency assistance shall be accorded to the Jamaican population concerned in case of serious economic and social difficulties resulting from natural disasters or man-made crises.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	Some 13 development partners are supporting the Jamaican development agenda. Organisations which have large and comprehensive assistance programmes include: IADB, WB, CDB, EC and JICA. Other important co-operation partners are CIDA, USAID, DFID (UK) and UNDP. The EC is the largest grant donor. The EC's programme is complementary to those of the other international development partners, particularly WB, IADB, and the UK. Examples of joint co-financing of actions can be found in several projects. The proposed focal sectors, non-focal programme and budget support complement not only government's own development objectives, but also the EU Member States and other donor co-operation programmes.
Jordan	
CSP 2002-2006 (NIP 2002-2004)	
<p>Situated in a politically unstable region Jordan is particularly vulnerable to any development related to one of its neighbours and especially to ebbs and flows in the Peace Process, which has great strategic significance for the Kingdom. The main challenges facing Jordan over the medium term are, against the volatile external environment, to sustain and enhance macro-economic stability, continue economic reforms with a view to developing a</p>	

modern competitive private sector, while reducing Government involvement in economic activities.	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>Jordan is one of the world's ten poorest countries in terms of water resources and must ensure a cost-efficient management of existing and new water resources and develop a sustainable, long-term strategy to reconcile conflicting needs of the population, industry and agriculture. Within that context and taking into account the objectives of the Barcelona process, the EC can most effectively assist the partner country in meeting those challenges by focusing on the following priority sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade enhancement and institution building (30ME); • support for economic reforms (60 ME); and • support for the design and implementation of a comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy (38 ME); • improvement in the quality and cost efficiency of water services through increased private participation in water infrastructures, enhanced management of border water resources and strengthening of pluralism (38 ME), • civil society and rule of law. <p>Scarce water resources constitute one of the most critical natural constraints on Jordan's economic growth. There is a striking imbalance between the lack of weight of agriculture in the Jordanian economy (its share in GDP was at 3,8% in 2000) and the proportion of precious water resources used for irrigation (almost 70%). On current trends, and assuming that no major new supplies come on-stream and that no significant change in water management and policy occurs, Jordan is headed for an absolute water shortage, projected by 2025 to be at 90 m³ per capita per year. Many of the major issues, especially more optimal distribution of water resources, can only be resolved in the framework of regional cooperation. However, with the region mired in conflict and additional water resources resulting from the Peace Treaty with Israel or the unfolding rapprochement with Syria not sufficient to meet long term demand on the one hand, and with prospects for major internal resources uncertain on the other hand, Jordanian authorities have begun to realise the need for a more rational internal water policy. While the water strategy adopted in 1997 stresses the need for improved resource management, with particular emphasis placed on the sustainability of present and future uses, reforms in the water sector need to be deepened and accelerated.</p> <p>Other environmental concerns are the following: (1) land quality: in addition to the very limited area covered by forests, the soil is deteriorating due to salination and incorrect use of fertilisers and pesticides (in the Jordan Valley in particular); (2) growing urbanisation, due to combined effects of the high natural increase of population and recurrent flows of refugees and returnees; (3) ground water and surface water pollution; (4) the Dead Sea level is diminishing rapidly due to lack of fresh water inflows in recent years and a high level of evaporation; (5) marine and coral deterioration along a 27 km coastline of the Gulf of Aqaba, which has to serve as an international port, a tourist resort and a marine reserve; (6) air pollution in limited areas like Amman and Zarqa and (7) more efficient use of non-renewable energy, including oil and gas, and increased use of renewable energies (esp. wind and solar energy). For the majority of these problems solutions have to be found in a regional context, while for some others (use of</p>

	<p>pesticides and fertilisers, surface water pollution, desertification, etc.), solutions must be developed at the national level. Although many donors are active in the water sector in Jordan, use of EC funds is justified where they contribute to accelerate and broaden the long-term policy reform or to enhance regional cooperation. In order to achieve substantial impact close cooperation with other donors is a pre-requisite. EC will support the development of regional Mediterranean infrastructure networks (especially energy and transport) essentially through its regional cooperation strategy.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>With the severe water scarcity in Jordan the support for the development of domestic infrastructure will concentrate on the water sector. In order to create synergies with existing EC-funded programmes the focus will be on (1) enhanced private participation in the water sector and (2) improved use and management of border water resources, which constitute an important share of Jordan's scarce overall water resources. EC has financed a number of feasibility studies related to border-water within Peace Process projects and will support the follow-up of these and similar initiatives to emphasise the regional dimension and conflict prevention potential of sound cooperation in the water sector.</p> <p>Development of infrastructures concentrate on the regional dimension of infrastructures and on the water sector. These encourage support for legal and regulatory reforms, improvement of public finances and emphasise the regional dimension of cooperation in the water sector. More generally will the promotion of links between national infrastructures in Mediterranean partner countries and with Trans European Networks be of particular importance to approximate the Euro-Mediterranean zone. Moreover is the efficient and environmentally sound management of scarce water resources and supply of the population with potable water against conflicting needs of industry and agriculture a key concern of the Government of Jordan. Future EC assistance shall build on other EC operations in the water sector and possibly ensure their follow-up or extension with a view to advance private participation in the water sector. Without being exclusive, such links comprise the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA support within the Management Unit of Greater Amman Water Rehabilitation Programme: (1) As the involvement of private contractors to run the Amman water network is a pilot approach for Jordan, similar support could be envisaged for the upgrading and improvement of the water sector in other regions of Jordan. (2) If the tasks of the existing Management Unit are expanded to bring more private participation in water infrastructure, EC could envisage support for these broader tasks (e.g. with a view to create a regulatory authority); • The support for regulatory support and privatisation • Improved use and management of border water resources: EC would fund expertise for design, feasibility and environmental impact studies and supervision, works/ equipment and training for those administrative bodies in Jordan and possibly of neighbouring countries concerned to ensure efficient monitoring and management of new infrastructures. <p>Under MEDA EC has supported the rehabilitation of the Greater Amman water system in close cooperation with several other donors, including EIB. Currently EC finances – together with Germany – the programme management unit, which is in charge of</p>

	Supervising the private company contracted by the Government of Jordan to manage the Amman water network. Moreover, EC is ready to extend the support for regulatory reforms and privatisation to include water as a focal sector with a view to (1) extend Regulation to cover all types of water use and discharge of waste water, (2) enhance cost efficiency through private participation, (3) diminish the budgetary burden by decreasing subsidies for the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) and Jordan Valley Authority (JVA).
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>During the past five years Jordan received additional support from other specific cooperation instruments: EC financial contribution to UNRWA (improvement of conditions of life of Palestinian refugees); ECHO's humanitarian assistance equally targets the needs of Palestinian refugees in Jordan and is coordinated locally with UNRWA support and EC-funded rehabilitation projects by the regional ECHO office situated in the Commission's Amman Delegation. EC-co-financed NGOs projects in Jordan also concentrate on capacity building of NGOs, promotion of women (creation of income generating activities) and protection of youth.</p> <p><i>Mainstreaming LRRD into CSP : The objective of EC financial contribution to UNRWA is the improvement of conditions of life of Palestinian refugees; about 30 % of EC support is attributed to refugees in Jordan. Between 1996 – 2000 complementary rehabilitation projects were financed in favour of camp dwellers (around 5Mio Euro). The interventions take account of UNRWA's actions in the targeted camps to ensure complementarity and are coordinated with the Jordanian Department of Palestinian Affairs. They focus on improvement of medical services, social improvement (creation of community infrastructure in favour of children, youth and women), training of camp dwellers to assist their entry into the Jordanian labour market and micro-finance for small business promotion. ECHO's humanitarian assistance equally targets the needs of Palestinian refugees in Jordan and is coordinated locally with UNRWA support and EC-funded rehabilitation projects by the regional ECHO office situated in the Commission's Amman Delegation.</i></p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Germany's involvement in cooperation interventions focus on the water sector. A broad country cooperation evaluation is underway, and a water sector strategy paper defines the framework for future cooperation. Italy has support structural reforms economic reforms and SMEs, wastewater treatment in refugee camps and Naur, solid waste treatment in Amman, interventions in the health sector and for civil defence.</p> <p>Many Member States make substantial contributions in cash and food aid to UNRWA which benefit operations in Jordan. The EU has established an internal Development Cooperation Group (EUDCG), which meets regularly at the Delegation in Amman, to improve common strategies, coherence, information exchange and visibility of EU and Member State programmes. Over the past years Commission staff and experts systematically ensured briefings of EU-Member states at all stages of the project cycle. These arrangements are fully in line with the Council conclusions and MEDA guidelines on aid coordination issued in 2001.</p>

	<p>Moreover, the Commission benefits from extensive contacts with individual donors for ad- hoc coordination. The already well established Water Working group of donors continues.</p> <p>Apart from EIB and other bilateral and multilateral donors, of the Member states Germany, Italy, France and Spain provide substantial development aid to Jordan's water sector. Coordination with a view to establishing synergy effects between the interventions of donors will be ensured by the DLCCG, the local donor water working group and regular discussions of the recently created EU-DCG working group organised by the Commission Delegation in Amman.</p>
Korea (N)	
<p>2001-2004 (NIP 15 ME)</p> <p>The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK or North Korea) political, economic and social systems are based on the "juche" ideology of self-reliance and a centralised, socialist state. To alleviate the humanitarian consequences of the economic crisis in the DPRK, the European Commission, Member States and other donors have been mainly providing humanitarian assistance, food aid and support for agricultural rehabilitation.</p> <p>The Community's development co-operation with North Korea focus on a reversal of the current sharp decline in the welfare of the population. Reducing poverty implies addressing a range of economic, political, social, environmental and institutional shortcomings. Promoting equitable growth requires investment in social and human development and infrastructure.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The Commission's priorities are concentrated on a limited number of areas, mainly i) institutional support and capacity building, ii) sustainable management and use of natural resources (including access to sustainable energy services); iii) reliable and sustainable transport sector. As a complement to food security activities, sustainable rural development actions support the necessary increase in agriculture production, and tend to avoid continuous soil erosion and to improve farm and forestry management.</p> <p>North Korea's Gvt priority needs are: i) training, particularly in regard to institutional building, ii) basic technical advice on how to run their energy system, iii) rural development and iv) transport.</p> <p>EU co-operation has three specific priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Priority 1 (7 ME) : Institutional support and capacity building; ii) Priority 2 (3 ME) : Sustainable development and use of natural resources; iii) Priority 3 (5 ME): Sustainable rural development actions, as a complement to food security activities, to support the necessary increase in agriculture production, to avoid continuous soil erosion and to improve farm and forestry management.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>Water and sanitation: Interventions in this sector have been limited, although deterioration in the water and sanitation systems are at the root of many of the health problems encountered in the country and impact heavily in the lives of the population. Women are particularly affected, as they are required to carry water from source to home, wash clothing in rivers and collect fuel to boil water. IFRC, UNICEF, and European NGOS (funded by ECHO) are active in this field. Assistance is provided through micro-level interventions to the most vulnerable groups of the population, to children's institutions, hospitals and some selected</p>

	<p>communities.</p> <p>North Korea is not primarily an agricultural region, 80% of its surface is mountainous. The use of land is mainly for i) agriculture (1.9 m ha), ii) grassland and bush cover (1.5 m ha), iii) forests (4.3 m ha), and iv) secondary and inaccessible forests (3.7 m ha). About 70% of the cultivated areas (1.4 m ha) are irrigated. There are an estimated 5.500 dams and barrages and 1.700 reservoirs. Ground water resources are operated through 125.000 open wells. North Korea's ratio of arable land to population is among the lowest in the world, and high agricultural production requires on-going imported inputs such as fertilizer as well as irrigation that depends on a reliable electricity supply for pumping.</p> <p>Deforestation and soil erosion are serious rural environmental issues. Environmental degradation has considerably worsened the damaging effects of heavy rains and floods in recent years.</p> <p>Humanitarian assistance to DPRK started in 1995, when the very serious flooding which affected 5.7 million people made North Korea appeal for the first time for international aid. By 2000, ₤ 38M had been provided mainly on medicines, water, sanitation, winter clothes and hygiene for those in most need. The main objective of these interventions has been to improve the beneficiaries' access to safe water and sanitation and their personal hygiene as well as to provide drugs and medicines to health institutions. The main direct beneficiaries have been children, adults with key needs and health institutions.</p> <p>Projects could also look at the rehabilitation of the rural electricity transmission grid, the development of reliable local power generation (including micro-stations), improving the energy efficiency of the irrigation and drainage system.</p> <p>The programme could also promote activities in the field of water resources management and soil quality protection. Avoiding continuous deforestation, soil erosion and land degradation needs be taken into account by providing efficient techniques for environmental rehabilitation.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>North Korea's has recently launched diplomatic initiatives to improve relations with the international community, including the Community and most of the EU Member States. These initiatives have already begun to have an impact, both in terms of increasing inflows of humanitarian assistance and also increasing the number of North Koreans travelling abroad to learn more about the outside world and the way it works. The EU has been providing significant food aid since 1997, via the Food Aid and Food Security budget line, supporting vulnerable people in the DPRK and in response to DPRK's appeals for assistance after a severe period of natural disasters and structural economic crisis. Initially a food aid assistance programme, it has increasingly become oriented towards agricultural rehabilitation and production with a view to a more sustainable approach towards increased food security. Assistance has been provided bilaterally, via the World Food Program (WFP) as well as via European NGOs that have established offices in the country with expatriate staff.</p>

	<p><i>Mainstreaming LRRD into CSP : By 2000, 38ME had been provided mainly on medicines, water, sanitation, winter clothes and hygiene for those in most need, in spite of a difficult working environment for NGOs which has now slightly improved. The main objective of these interventions has been to improve the beneficiaries' access to safe water and sanitation and their personal hygiene as well as to provide drugs and medicines to health institutions. The main direct beneficiaries have been children, adults with key needs and health institutions. ECHO's support to the provision of modern medicines to hospitals and clinics in the DPRK through the Red Cross family constitutes the major source of drugs in the country and addresses an essential need. In 2001, actions by ECHO concerned 3.3ME of winter clothes, medical supplies and relief items after the October 2001 floods affecting the Kangwon province.</i></p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Donor activities in the DPRK at present are mainly concentrated on humanitarian assistance and food aid as there is still a large need for these activities to continue. Humanitarian aid is provided by different UN-agencies, the Commission through ECHO, bilateral donors and NGOs. For example, in 2000, humanitarian assistance and food aid funded through the 2000 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal amounted to some ₤ 150M, mainly for food, health, nutrition, water and sanitation. All this UN humanitarian assistance is being coordinate by the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) which also ensures synergies between the activities of other humanitarian partners, including the EC.</p> <p>Some Member States contribute via international agencies but also through bilateral assistance actions in the DPRK, in particular Germany (agriculture/health), Sweden (humanitarian, food, training) and Denmark (health/agriculture scholarships). Others are now planning a more active involvement, such as Italy (energy), United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and France (training).</p> <p>The EU strategy for the DPRK provides a coherent framework for ongoing and future Community interventions, taking into account the international donor community activities and their attempts to enter into development co-operation in the DPRK. This coherent, overall approach to development co-operation is based on consistency between on the one hand, the technical and trade co-operation the Community is proposing during the next four years, the ongoing assistance in the fields of humanitarian and food aid, and, on the other hand, a sustained political dialogue.</p>
Lesotho	
<p>2001-2007 (110ME: 86ME Env. A and 24ME Env. B)</p> <p>For the period 1990-1997 economic growth, mainly driven by the Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP), was good, with average annual GDP growth of about 6%, but in 1998/1999, as a result of the completion of phase 1A of the LHWP and of the civil unrest in 1998, GDP declined by 3.6%. The completion of the construction of the LHWP and the fall in remittances has had profound effects on Lesotho's external accounts.</p> <p>The policy framework for water supply is provided by the Water Resources Management Policy (WRMP) of 1999, which, in addition to the development of secure long-term sources of supply, emphasises the need for: cost recovery through an appropriate tariff structure; institutional reform; greater involvement of private firms in water distribution; regional cooperation; and the systematic treatment of wastewater. Furthermore, to</p>	

	consolidate the disaggregated water sector organisations, it is proposed to establish a Directorate of Water in the Ministry of Natural Resources (MoNR). Related GoL initiatives include the proposed formation of a Regulator (draft Water and Electricity Sectors Legal and Regulatory Framework, 1999), the imminent passage of the Environmental Bill and the introduction of the Wastewater and Industrial Effluent Discharge Standards.
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>In the context of an increasing awareness that its institutional weakness in water and sanitation planning is directly impacting on its ability to engage successfully in poverty reduction, and in response to increasing population movement into the lowlands and the consequent pressures on social services, the GoL considers improved planning capabilities in this area and better access to water and sanitation a top priority, as laid out in both the I-PRSP and Vision 20/20.</p> <p>Access to water and sanitation has one of the strongest impacts on poverty reduction, and is thus chosen as a focus for EC Lesotho cooperation. This choice is reinforced by the premise that within ten years the whole of the lowlands will be in critical water shortage. The main elements of the EC response strategy will, on one hand, consolidate current EC assistance for improving water supply in six urban centres in the Lesotho lowlands and on the other hand, aid in the identification, design and development of a long-term solution for the provision of water throughout the populous lowland areas, for both domestic (primarily benefiting the poorest part of the population) and industrial use (contributing to growth in employment and reduction of poverty).</p> <p>Cooperation between the EC and Lesotho aims at contributing to the achievement of the international development targets in accordance with the principle of national ownership of development strategies and in the context of the above objectives, with particular attention being given to the reduction of poverty, justice for all, recognition of the right of access to clean water and basic social services, jobcreating economic growth and strengthening the institutions necessary for the consolidation of democracy and good governance.</p> <p>Although the prime objective of EC assistance will be the provision of water supplies, the related needs for reticulation and wastewater treatment will also be addressed, as will private sector participation. To initiate the process a feasibility study is under preparation using resources from the 8th EDF. The proposed support is complementary to a comprehensive integrated sector-wide approach involving GoL, EC and a number of Lesotho's cooperating partners, under which the lessons learned from past involvement will be addressed and included in the interventions and measures proposed. Because of the international dimension of a shared watercourse, cooperation with South Africa will be important. EC support will be subject to GoL implementing the reciprocal measures outlined in section 6.3 of the Indicative Programme.</p> <p>The global objective for EC assistance will be poverty reduction through more equitable distribution of economic growth and better provision of basic services, in particular through strengthening basic economic infrastructure in the sectors of water and sanitation, and of transport, while simultaneously supporting improved macro-economic management.</p>

Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>The framework objective for the sector I “Provision of and access to Water and Sanitation” is to improve the standard of living of both the rural and rapidly urbanising populations, through the provision of domestic and industrial water. The major interventions foreseen will lead to the provision of secure water supplies in the medium- and longterm. Specific interventions will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and education activities in public (DWA and WASA) and private sectors in respect of water supply and waste water treatment; • Augmentation of water supply and sanitation facilities in six towns in Lesotho lowlands • Securing medium-term water availability and supply to the (peri-) urban centres in the lowlands taking into account water demands in neighbouring RSA. • Support to rural water supply through microprojects, decentralised cooperation activities and with the extensive involvement of NSA. <p>EC support will be in close consultation with the cooperating partners in the water and sanitation sector (WB and EC), setting tariffs for water and sanitation services in urban and peri-urban areas, aiming at full cost recovery based on adequate O&M within three years.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Envelope A: 86 ME: allocation of this envelope is proposed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and sanitation - up to 20% • Transport - up to 20% • Macro-economic support and capacity building - up to 50% • Other programmes (HIV/AIDS, microprojects, decentralised cooperation, support for NSA, contributions to trade and regional integration) - up to 10% <p>Envelope B: 24 ME</p> <p>Under the two Financial Protocols of the Lomé IV Convention the EIB signed commitments for a total of 77 ME. The majority of these resources were made available for the financing of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, first for the hydro-power component at Muela, followed by funding for Phase 1B of the water component for the transfer of additional water to South Africa.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Assistance from the EU (member states together with EC) provides approximately 75% of the grant aid received by Lesotho. The focus of the assistance of the EU member states is similar to that of the EC: poverty reduction, institutional capacity building and the fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Of the member states, Ireland (rural water, rural roads and health), UK (institutional</p>

	support, justice), Germany (decentralised cooperation) and Denmark (support to NGOs, environment) are the most significant partners.
Mauritius	
2001-2007 (Allocation A 33 ME, allocation B 1,6 ME) One of the major threats of Mauritius is the pressure on the environment, which – if not properly managed – will have a negative impact on both the standards of living already achieved, particularly in terms of health, and on important economic sectors such as tourism. The Country Support Strategy (CSS) propose that up to 85% of Mauritius' 9th EDF allocation be channelled to the environment sector, for the purpose of funding components of the National Sewerage Plan. After due consideration of the strategic options, it was concluded that the environment sector – and specially the waste water sub-sector – was the area to which the bulk of the EC's 9 th EDF support could most usefully be directed (28 ME or 85%), with some 15% of funds going to actions directly aimed at poverty alleviation. The environmental degradation can put a risk on economic development (tourism and fisheries in particular) and the proposed activities in the waste water sector were considered coherent with development co-operation policy on the environment.	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	Mauritius has experienced rapid economic growth over the past two decades, transforming itself from a low-income country with a mono-sector economy at independence in 1968 to a middle-income country with a four-pillar economic base (manufacturing, sugar, tourism and financial services). At present, however, some sectors of the economy (notably textile manufacturing and sugar) are facing a number of challenges, such environmental problems including waste water disposal, a sector which had been badly neglected until the mid-1990s. The specific objectives of the Community response are the improvement of living standards for the populations affected and the preservation of the natural resource base of the country, the general objective being that of sustainable and stable development. The Country Support Strategy (CSS) propose that up to 85% of Mauritius' 9th EDF allocation be channelled to the environment sector, for the purpose of funding components of the National Sewerage Plan. The choice of the EU response strategy were the obvious merits of the specific investments in terms of promoting social equity and public health, the preservation of the natural environment and the safeguarding of areas of economic development (tourism in particular) which have already contributed greatly to raising overall standards of living and therefor poverty alleviation. Additional reasons include the experience acquired in the environment sector through its role in the 8th EDF programme, in particular the high level of donor co-ordination that this has involved, and the clear and firm policy framework for the waste water sector. Emphasis is given to poverty reduction, with a view to its eventual eradication.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	EDF funds are dedicated mainly to one focal sector, i.e. environment with approximately 28ME or 85% of total allocated funds. The following specific objectives are pursued: i/ improvement of the living standards of the populations; ii/ preservation of the natural resource base; iii/ sustainable water management. The major interventions foreseen are the funding of components of the Plaines Wilhems sewerage system and the Western Coast sewerage project. The remaining 15% of the 9th EDF allocation are led

	<p>for programme of decentralised co-operation aimed directly at poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Since the economy is expected to perform even better in coming years, with likely attendant environmental impacts, it is regarded as imperative to address appropriately the emerging environmental issues to ensure a sustained development of the country in the longer term as well as to enhance living standards in general and public health standards in particular. Ground and surface water and marine waters are contaminated through leaching, percolation and surface run-off. The main objectives of the National Environmental Strategy (NES) covering the period 2000-2010 are to control pollution, promote clean technology, conserve resources and protect the natural and global environment.</p> <p>The programme highlights a range of environmental problems requiring urgent attention, including waste management, uncontrolled urban growth, loss of biodiversity, contamination of fresh water resources and air pollution.</p> <p>The Government's policy for the sector will be implemented through : (i) expansion of the infrastructure needed to protect the environment and public health ; (ii) strengthening of WWA with adequate legal status, human resources and tariff structure ; (iii) the integrated vision of the water supply and wastewater sectors ; (iv) cost-recovery subject to affordability of service ; (v) development, monitoring and enforcement of environmental and service standards; (vi) stakeholder participation and consultation; (vii) opening of the sector to private sector involvement.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>The proposed EC strategy meets the agreement of the Member States represented in the stakeholders meetings. Complementary activities in the environment sector led by Member States are: (I) Provision for financing Grand Baie Sewerage Project by the Republic of France, (ii) Provision for financing Baie Du Tombeau Sewerage Project by the Federal Republic of Germany, and (iii) Provision for Technical Assistance by the United Kingdom</p> <p>Several financial instruments are used to finance the EC cooperation with Mauritius: 1) 9th EDF A allocation 33ME to cover long term development operations within the Country Strategy. The indicative distribution of this allocation to the various components of the strategy is as follows Environment (28 ME) and poverty Alleviation (5 ME) and 2) 9th EDF B allocation 1,6 ME to cover unforeseens.</p> <p>The 9th EDF also includes the "Investment Facility" as a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Bank which does not form part of the Indicative Programme.</p> <p>Individual EU-funded projects in Mauritius have generally achieved their intended results, whether in terms of provision of infrastructure or of social provision. Microprojects have been particularly successful, especially where a participatory approach has been adopted.</p> <p>The contribution of the EIB with Mauritius will be the provision of long-term financial resources other than grants, to assist in promoting growth in the private sector and in helping to mobilise domestic and foreign capital for this purpose. The support will be in the form of risk-capital from the Investment Facility or as loans from the EIB's own resources. Second, financing large</p>

	infrastructure projects, namely in the power, water and sewerage, port, transport and telecommunications sectors.
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>European Community development policy is part of an international strategy adopted by the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, in which the Community takes part. The guiding principles behind these initiatives are ownership by the developing countries of their own development process and increased attention to the social dimension of growth and development.</p> <p>A number of Member States are involved in the environment sector in Mauritius (notably France, Germany and the UK), as is the EIB. Luxembourg is involved in a number of education projects. China and India fund projects in the transport, agricultural and health sectors. The UNDP has a significant programme aimed at poverty alleviation and social development. Lenders are active in a number of sectors, including transport and the environment. Government arranges regular donor coordination meetings in sectors in which a number of donors/lenders are involved. The chosen priority sector, environment, exhibits significant coherence with on-going regional cooperation in the South Indian Ocean.</p>
Mozambique	
<p>2001-2007 (329ME: 274ME Env. A and 55ME Env.B)</p> <p>The level of social infrastructures is very weak, in particular in the rural areas. In rural and peri-urban areas, the provision of basic services depends heavily on the efforts and motivation of the local community. The lack of access to reliable water supplies, to sanitation and to secondary roads seriously undermines agriculture development and limits general economic growth. The 1995 National Water Policy (NWP) identifies integrated water resource management, expansion of basic water and sanitation services, and the economic value of water services as priorities for poverty alleviation and sustainable development. A first major step in the implementation of this policy was the creation of a water investment fund (FIPAG) in 1998. On an international level, the Government signed in 2000 the revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses in the SADC region.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The Government, in the PARPA, has identified six areas of intervention to address the key determinants of poverty in Mozambique which largely correspond to the priorities identified by the Council and the Commission for the refocusing of development assistance. The EC focus on six main areas - good governance, legality and justice; macroeconomic, financial and trade policies; education; health; agriculture and rural development; and infrastructure - transports, energy and water supply.</p> <p>The EC's main objectives in Mozambique are: to support the consolidation of democracy and the improvement of human rights on the one hand, as well as the Government's poverty reduction strategy on the other, in order to contribute to the alleviation, and eventually to the eradication, of poverty.</p> <p>The interests of concentration compel the EC to streamline its intervention in the health sector. The needs will grow inexorably with the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which is also likely to cause an associated increase in the incidence of tuberculosis. But for the moment, malaria is still the biggest killer, and young children are most vulnerable to it. Combating these three communicable</p>

	diseases, which also afflict many other countries, is an urgent priority of the Commission at the highest level.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>Transport Infrastructure: 25-35% of funds.</p> <p>Food security and agriculture: 0-15% may be allocated to this sector, subject to an assessment of funding requirements during the annual review process. The EC's specific objective is to support the establishment of sustainable food security within a market economy. The major intervention foreseen is, as in the past, a Multi-Annual Food Security Programme, to be prepared.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>1. Envelope A (274 ME). The indicative allocation of this envelope to the elements of the strategy is proposed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport infrastructure, 25-35% Macro-economic support, 45-55% Food security and agriculture, 0-15% Other programmes (Health and HIV/AIDS, governance and Non-State Actors), 10-15% <p>2. Envelope B (55 ME).</p> <p>3. EC budget lines could be used to finance specific operations, in particular for food security within the focal sector food security and agriculture, and for human rights and democratisation.</p> <p>The 9th EDF also includes the "Investment Facility" as a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Bank. Mozambique is the second largest user (after Kenya) of EIB funds. Projects financed by the Bank are estimated to have created some 3160 jobs, and boosted exports of sugar, aluminium, cashew and hydroelectric power.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Thirteen EU Member States are represented in Maputo, with Switzerland, Norway, U.S.A., Canada, the World Bank, the IMF, the AfDB and the UN system also contributing more or less substantial funding. The EC is the biggest single grant donor overall, with the World Bank providing significant amounts of credit funding on IDA terms. As far as the main areas of intervention to achieve impact on poverty reduction are concerned, the EC is the lead donor – in terms both of financial and policy input – for macroeconomic/budget support, followed by the UK, SWE and NL, with the WB providing substantial loans.</p> <p>The weakness of budget planning and control, as well as the capacity constraints of the public sector, may have limited the impact on poverty of structural adjustment funds. The Joint Donor Group (JDG) with nine members (EU and non-EU), and led by the EC, has gained a extremely strong and respected position in terms of policy dialogue with the Government on progress in the areas of poverty reduction, domestic resource mobilization and public finance management, as well as in the negotiation of common disbursement mechanisms for budgetary support. Though the influence of the Bretton Woods Institutions is still apparent in this area, the JDG has become a very important counterpart in the policy dialogue.</p>

	Co-ordination among the EC, Member States and other donors is fairly close, with particularly strong groups active in the areas of macro-economic support, food security and agriculture, and health, with notable progress made in policy dialogue and related reforms. Collaboration with MS in the elaboration of this strategy has been pronounced, and particularly close with Sweden.
Namibia	
2002-2007 (91ME: 48ME Env. A and 43ME Env. B)	
In the second National Development Plan covering the period 2001-6, poverty reduction was integrated in NDP2 through the National Poverty Reduction Action Programme (NPRAP). NDP2 identifies the following strategic measures aimed at reducing poverty and unequal income distribution: (i) more equitable and efficient delivery of public services; (ii) accelerate equitable and sustainable agricultural expansion; (iii) develop options for non-agricultural income generating activities; and (iv) provide a safety net for vulnerable groups to prevent them from falling into poverty.	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The CSP by focusing on Rural development and Human Resources Development revolves around key poverty reduction measures formulated in the NDP2 and particular efforts are being made to further enhance the policy framework in these sectors. Rural development includes matters such as infrastructure and government services, employment and economic development, land tenure and private sector investment, in addition to agricultural development.</p> <p>The MAWRD (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development) has a directorate which focuses on rural development and planning matters although there are a number of other ministries which engage with rural communities.</p> <p>The fundamental priority of EU-Namibia co-operation will be support to rural development. The rural development clearly extends well beyond agriculture and takes into account relevant economic and social sectors which have a bearing on rural areas. Directly linked to this approach, the Community's second focal area will be sustaining Human Resources Development. HIV-AIDS will be addressed through both focal sectors as the main cross cutting issue.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	The major interventions foreseen (with the objective to foster rural livelihoods) are support to agriculture and livestock productivity improvement, diversification of farm income generating activities, strengthening of community social safety nets, mitigating of HIV/AIDS, contributing to an appropriate framework for sustainable land use through land tenure arrangements and support to the decentralisation process.
Complementarities of the various EC instruments	<p>1. Envelope A (48 ME): The indicative allocation of this envelope to the elements of the strategy is proposed as follows:</p> <p>Rural Development: up to a maximum of 60%</p> <p>Human Resources Development: up to 30%</p>

within CSP	<p>Other programmes (capacity building for development planning and support for nonstate actors, contributions to trade and regional integration, etc.): up to a maximum of 10%.</p> <p>2. Envelope B (43 mME): It is presently envisaged that these funds may be used in support of the rural development focal sector strategy, as recently requested by the Government.</p> <p>Apart from the above-mentioned financial instruments, the 9th EDF includes also the “Investment Facility” as a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Bank.</p> <p>Under the two Financial Protocols of the Lomé IV Convention the Bank has signed commitments for a total of 138.2 ME. The large majority of these resources were made available for the financing of basic infrastructure projects in the water, power, telecoms, port and municipal infrastructure sectors.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>A number of instruments are used to enhance donor co-ordination from a data base on donor financed programmes to the exchange of Country Strategies, evaluations and project documents. Government-led sector co-ordination has varied from full consultation in the case of education and training to more limited co-ordination in other areas. The EU AID co-ordination group has been active in discussing ways and means to enhance operational co-ordination.</p> <p>There are visible signs that important members of the donor community are presently reconsidering the extent of their future involvement in Namibia. Some donors (Denmark, Norway and the UNDP) have already downscaled their involvement. Others (USAID, Finland, UK, Netherlands and Sida) have indicated that they have similar plans for the future.</p>
Niger	
<p>2001-2007 (346ME: 212ME Env. A and 134ME Env. B)</p> <p>Dans son Document intérimaire de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté (DiSRP), le gouvernement se propose de réduire la pauvreté et de relancer l'économie dans un cadre de stabilité financière en mettant également l'accent sur la bonne gouvernance et l'intégration régionale. Les politiques exposées dans le DiSRP s'intègrent autour de trois objectifs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reprendre et approfondir les réformes structurelles pour assurer la relance et la diversification de l'économie en vue de lutter contre la pauvreté ; • consolider l'Etat de droit et la paix dans le pays en instaurant un cadre de dialogue permanent entre les partenaires sociaux ; • assainir et améliorer les finances publiques dans un cadre de bonne gouvernance et de renforcement des capacités de gestion des administrations. 	
Coherence of the overall objectives	<p>La Communauté appuiera le programme de réformes macro-économiques du Gouvernement. Une attention spéciale sera accordée à l'objectif de réduction de la pauvreté, en vue d'assurer un accès équitable aux services sociaux (éducation et santé). Dans les</p>

of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>conditions économiques, sociales et environnementales particulières du Niger, la stratégie de lutte contre la pauvreté doit accorder la priorité au monde rural. Sur la base d'une analyse de la situation politique, économique et sociale du Niger ainsi que d'un examen de la coopération passée et présente, la CE structure sa stratégie de coopération autour de quatre composantes, dont deux secteurs de concentration :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1er secteur de concentration : Développement rural durable et sécurité alimentaire Cette composante de la stratégie poursuivra trois objectifs spécifiques : consolider les capacités des acteurs nigériens à prévenir les crises alimentaires ; améliorer l'environnement social, technique, économique et institutionnel de la production ; diversifier et augmenter les revenus des populations rurales. Il s'agit de permettre à la petite production privée de tirer parti du potentiel de croissance qui existe dans différents secteurs (agricole ou non), tout en réduisant la vulnérabilité des populations les plus pauvres aux risques de crises alimentaires. • 2ème secteur de concentration : Transport • Appui macro-économique lié à la lutte contre la pauvreté (éducation et santé) • Hors concentration : Bonne gouvernance et renforcement de la société civile.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	PMAEPS ? 11 ME ?
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Enveloppe A (212 ME) Dont développement rural durable (dont hydraulique) et sécurité alimentaire : 12%–15 %.</p> <p>Enveloppe B (134 ME) Le 9ème FED comprend également la « Facilité d'Investissement » gérée par la Banque Européenne d'Investissement. D'un point de vue général, le niveau des interventions que la BEI sera en mesure de mettre en place au Niger sera essentiellement fonction de la capacité d'absorption de l'aide internationale ainsi que du maintien d'un contexte politico-économique favorable à l'investissement.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Bien que la coordination opérationnelle des programmes ait souffert des suspensions de la coopération en 1999, les mécanismes de coordination fonctionnent de manière régulière et satisfaisante, à travers des réunions périodiques (générales et sectorielles) et des missions communes sur le terrain. Les Etats Membres sont systématiquement impliqués dans l'identification des programmes FED. Du fait de l'importance de l'aide de la France, la concertation entre celle-ci et la CE est particulièrement intense et des interventions communes entre la France et la CE auprès des autorités nigériennes sont fréquentes.</p> <p>L'aide des autres Etats membres intervenant au Niger (Allemagne, Belgique, Luxembourg, Danemark, Pays-Bas, Italie) se situe entre 2 et 5 ME par an selon les pays. Il s'agit en général d'interventions sous forme de projets, en privilégiant une ou plusieurs régions. Ces projets relèvent principalement du développement rural (hydraulique, gestion des ressources naturelles,</p>

	agriculture/élevage) et, dans une moindre mesure, de l'éducation et de la santé.
Nigeria	
2001-2007 (596ME: 552ME Env. A and 44ME Env. B)	
<p>Nigeria now has a unique chance to address its many challenges. The return of democracy in 1999 allows a thorough reform of governance. High oil prices provide the resources to fund reform and development. Continued political courage will be needed to grasp this chance. In particular, the government needs to strengthen respect for the rule of law, continue to fight against corruption and to improve management so that oil money can start to reinforce poverty-oriented services, notably water, education and health. Donor funding is not large enough to address these challenges directly; but it can help Nigeria find ways to do so, by supporting Nigerians own reform efforts. For this reason, the EC proposes to concentrate on working with Nigerian programmes, rather than establishing separate projects.</p> <p>The national indicative programme will support reform, with the aim of radically improving service delivery, especially in the priority area of water and sanitation. The programme will initially fund support for reform (training, institutional strengthening, technical assistance).</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The European Commission and the Nigeria government have agreed to select water and sanitation as one focal sector for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is critical to poverty alleviation; rural and urban poor populations in the 1999 “Voices of the Poor” study rank the lack of access to potable water as the highest priority problem. • Improving water supply is particularly important as a contribution to working towards gender equality, since the burden of fetching water is born by women and children. • Sectoral policy is relatively well developed compared to other sectors <p>The organisation of the water sector is appropriate to the state-based approach described above: all 36 states have water boards / corporations or public utilities boards managing their public water supply undertakings, and there are strong links with the Federal Level.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>The following specific objective shall be pursued: support to improvement of delivery of water and sanitation services in the six focal states of Abia; Cross River, Kebbi, Gombe, Osun and Plateau.</p> <p>The major interventions foreseen are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • institutional support to reforms and strengthening of the water and sanitation sector in these six states • budget support to fund expanded provision of water and sanitation, conditional on the success of the state's reforms and the institutional support in improving service delivery in the six states in this sector

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for water and sanitation policy at federal level. <p>For indicative purposes, approximately 230 million Euro shall be reserved for this sector. The budget support, and to some extent the institutional support, will cover joint actions with the other focal sector, possibly through shared projects; in this sense the allocation of funds between the two sectors is national.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Envelope A (552ME), plus the estimated uncommitted balances of earlier EDFs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and sanitation: 230Mio Euro • State and local institutional and economic reform 220Mio Euro • Immunisation 64.5Mio Euro • Other programmes 37.5Mio Euro <p>Envelope B (44 ME)</p> <p>Apart from the above-mentioned financial instruments, of which the A-envelope is the main programmable basis for the Indicative Programme, the 9th EDF includes also the "Investment Facility" as a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Bank.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>EC strategy will build on other donors' experience, and will create a favourable environment for other donors' interventions. This is particularly true for EU member states. For instance, strong synergies may be established with DFID's state and local government programme, with Sweden in support of the democratic process, with Germany in the private sector and civil society mobilisation, with France and DFID in water and sanitation; etc. Moreover, the EC programmes at state level could create a favourable environment for specific complementary interventions by other donors, particularly EU member states.</p>
Papua – New Guinea	
<p>2002-2007 (Allocation A 81 ME; allocation B 82 ME of which 50 ME through SYSMIN)</p> <p>Papua New Guinea is the largest of the ACP states in the Pacific and, with a population of 5.1 mn, is politically and economically the most significant. The country is physically, socially, and economically fragmented. Moreover, its large resource potential, which should provide a basis for sustained economic growth, is not being adequately managed or exploited in an environmentally sustainable manner, there are major problems of law and order, and low standards of governance. About one-third of the population live below the international poverty line. The central government is isolated from the rural areas where 85% of the population live, which renders it ineffective in the delivery of basic services. This is explained by a marked inequality in income and in access to public services, which in turn results in relatively high rates of malnutrition, poor health standards, and illiteracy. PNG faces many difficulties, in particular extensive poverty, environmental damage and the delivery of essential services such as water to the rural population.</p>	

Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	With poverty concentrated in rural areas, improving rural water supplies can be expected to have a sustained impact on poverty. The EC response strategy is to foster good governance, strengthen education, and improve the quality of rural life where the majority of the poor subsist. Accordingly, two focal sectors emerge: Education, Training, and Human Resources Development (35 ME), and a Rural Communities Water Supply and Sanitation Programme 25 ME). There will also be support to Institutional Capacity-building and Governance (21 ME), of which 6 ME is reserved for the strengthening of Non-State Actors).
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>Although Papua New Guinea has significant water resources (enormous rivers and abundant rainfall), 85% of the population, particularly rural dwellers, do not have access to safe drinking water. Women in particular have to go long distances to fetch water, which is not altogether pure, resulting in the prevalence of several waterborne diseases. Providing safe drinking water is a key objective of the GoPNG's rural development policy. Furthermore, women whose responsibility it is in PNG society to fetch water have to go long distances for it. A specific Evaluation of two rural water supply programmes under the 6 th and 7 th EDFs recommended, among other things, following the philosophy of decentralised co-operation and micro-project approach and allowing the active involvement of NGOs; widening approach to include further aspects of water supply such as health education and sanitation; and using extensively participatory approach for project identification, implementation and management.</p> <p>The Rural Communities Water Supply and Sanitation programme will receive the full support of the Government, as it addresses the problem of delivery of services to the poorest and most vulnerable. Activities will be limited to water supply, but, in accordance with the recommendations of the evaluation of the water supply programmes of the 6 th and 7 th EDFs, widened to include other aspects, particularly sanitation and health education. The participatory approach in project identification, implementation and management will be adopted.</p> <p>The following specific objective shall be pursued in RWS: support actions to facilitate access to safe water and adequate sanitation for rural communities in order to improve health, and reduce drudgery for women. The major interventions foreseen are: pipe-borne water, rainwater tanks, and training in the delivery and management of water resources at village level, associated health/hygiene education, and the promotion of sanitation (pit latrines).</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	Financing of projects by the European Investment Bank will be implemented under the Investment Facility (IF). This instrument is geared towards the promotion of the private sector, recognised as the principal engine of growth, as well as towards the development of economic infrastructures. The interventions of the EIB could in PNG take the form of loans for the support of the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through the local financial intermediaries and/or for the development of projects in productive infrastructure and in the sectors of energy and mining.
Coordination of EC interventions	The Member States active in PNG have gathered relevant experience in the field of training and community-based development with the participation of non-State actors. Coherence between development cooperation policy and other EC policies (trade,

	<p>fisheries, agriculture, environment) relevant for PNG will be assessed on a continuing basis. Contact group for the education sector has been established to promote better co-ordination. The EC will play a full role in this forum.</p> <p>AusAID, AsDB and the World Bank all provide assistance in education, community development and in renewable resources management, including primary health care, water supply, smallholder support services, and forestry resources management.</p> <p>The EC will coordinate its actions in liaison with the Government, the donors, and representatives of civil society.</p>
Polynésie Française	
	<p>Avec un soutien financier massif de l'Etat français, la Polynésie française s'est engagée dans un programme ambitieux de développement de ses ressources propres - le tourisme, la perliculture et la pêche hauturière - en menant parallèlement de nombreuses actions destinées au renforcement de la cohésion sociale et de la solidarité. Pour conforter la durabilité de ce développement, elle a érigé au rang de ses priorités la protection de l'environnement, menacé par ailleurs par le développement urbain lié à la poussée démographique et la concentration de population.</p>
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>L'Union européenne a consacré les ressources des 7^e et 8^e FED au développement des ressources marines (perliculture, pêche hauturière), à la protection de l'environnement (assainissement des eaux usées de la commune de Punaauia et de l'île de Bora Bora), et à une vaste étude de définition des stratégies de développement des archipels.</p> <p>Face à la poussée démographique, à la concentration de population, à la nécessité de développer ses ressources propres, et pour assurer à ce développement une assise durable, la Polynésie française a porté la protection de l'environnement au rang de ses priorités. La protection de l'environnement fait l'objet d'une grande attention de la part du Gouvernement qui y voit, à travers la qualité des paysages et des lagons, l'atout majeur du développement durable du Territoire, et entend en faire une priorité. Les actions actuelles portent sur l'assainissement des eaux usées, le traitement des déchets et l'adduction d'eau potable.</p> <p>Deux secteurs de concentration ont été choisis : Cohésion sociale et Préservation de l'environnement, soit pour près de 75%, à la poursuite du programme d'assainissement de Punaauia (deuxième tranche opérationnelle), et pour près de 25%, à la réalisation de 68 logements sociaux dans plusieurs atolls éloignés des Tuamotu.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>Les ressources du 9^e FED sont sollicitées pour poursuivre l'assainissement de Punaauia à Tahiti, situé dans une zone à vocation touristique menacée par l'essor démographique, et pour accentuer les actions de résorption de l'habitat insalubre dans l'archipel des Tuamotu. Ces deux secteurs s'inscrivent parfaitement dans les objectifs de la coopération UE-PTOM tels que stipulés dans la décision d'association outre-mer du 27 novembre 2001. En effet pour les PTOM dont le niveau de PNB par habitant est le plus proche de celui de la Communauté, l'enveloppe B est destinée au financement des « <i>actions prioritaires pour le développement social et la protection de l'environnement, dans le cadre de la lutte contre la pauvreté</i> ». Le choix de deux secteurs d'intervention permettra en outre de contribuer à l'équilibre des politiques du développement durable entre les différents archipels.</p> <p>Programme d'assainissement de la commune de Punaauia à Tahiti (deuxième phase de ce programme (2004-2006). Les résultats attendus de la réalisation de ce projet sont : une qualité préservée des eaux du lagon, un environnement amélioré des habitations</p>

	<p>raccordées. L'ensemble du projet d'assainissement concerne directement 1 500 foyers, pour une population estimée à 8700 habitants, et intéresse indirectement les usagers (locaux et touristes) du littoral et du lagon. La préservation de l'environnement de ce site devrait susciter de nouveaux investissements hôteliers, facteurs de développement économique et de création d'emplois. L'assainissement des eaux usées dans cette commune apparaît indispensable compte-tenu du fait que son taux de croissance démographique annuel moyen atteint 3,2% (1996-2002).</p> <p>Les activités du projet concerneront essentiellement: la construction des réseaux de collecte secondaires (50 km) et de six postes de refoulement pouvant traiter un volume d'eaux usées de 2400 m³/jour, et le raccordement des usagers après suppression des assainissements autonomes et individuels.</p> <p>Il est proposé de consacrer à ce projet 10 ME, soit environ 74% des ressources du 9^e FED. Les ressources du FED seront mises en oeuvre suivant le mode "par projet" qui apparaît le plus adapté pour ce projet qui ne relève d'aucun schéma financé d'actions.</p> <p>Comme pour la première tranche opérationnelle, la gestion des ouvrages nouvellement créés sera confiée à la SEM (Société d'économie mixte) "Assainissement des Eaux de Tahiti" dans le cadre d'une concession de service public.</p> <p>En ce qui concerne le traitement des déchets, le gouvernement a opté pour la création localisée de centres d'enfouissement contrôlés, combinés, dans les atolls notamment, avec des unités d'incinération. Parallèlement, un système de tris a été mis en place pour limiter les enfouissements et exporter ce qui peut l'être. Un centre d'enfouissement est déjà créé sur l'île de Tahiti, complété plus tard par d'autres.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Au titre de sa coopération, l'Union européenne mettra à la disposition de la Polynésie française l'enveloppe qui lui est dédiée au titre du 9^e FED, augmentée de tous les reliquats des FED antérieurs. Ces ressources apparaissent à ce jour comme suit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - subvention au titre du 9^e FED : 13 250 000 E - reliquats non engagés du 7^e FED : 137 939 E <p>soit Total : 13 387 939 E</p> <p>Ces ressources ne sont pas exclusives. La Polynésie française peut en effet accéder à des lignes budgétaires de l'Union européenne pour financer des mesures spécifiques, dans la mesure où elles sont éligibles aux disponibilités et sachant que ce financement suit des dispositions et des règles spécifiques. Elle pourra de même prétendre aux "facilités d'investissement" prévues au 9^e FED, hors programme indicatif, et gérées par la Banque européenne d'investissement.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	
Rwanda	
2002-2007 (Allocation A 124 ME, allocation B 62 ME)	
Le Rwanda est profondément marqué par le génocide de 1994, dont les conséquences se font sentir au plan interne et au plan régional. L'infrastructure	

	<p>économique, sociale et institutionnelle du pays a été détruite et ainsi que ses ressources humaines anéanties. Le Rwanda constitue un cas spécial, avec deux types de problèmes: (i) ceux à caractère structurel datant de plusieurs décennies et d'avant l'indépendance, et (ii) ceux ayant trait au génocide et à la guerre civile, qui se superposent aux précédents et les aggravent. L'objectif global de la coopération communautaire avec le Rwanda est de contribuer à la réduction significative de la pauvreté ainsi qu'à la consolidation d'un cadre macroéconomique viable et de principes de gestion saine, transparente et participative des affaires publiques, favorisant de manière effective le partage équitable des fruits de la croissance.</p>
<p>Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP</p>	<p>Dans un pays où 90% de la population habite en milieu rural et une très large majorité tire ses moyens de subsistance de l'agriculture, la pauvreté est un phénomène essentiellement rural. Parmi les objectifs sectoriels du Gouvernement, énoncés dans le PRSP on trouve : i/ l'amélioration de l'accès des ménages ruraux aux services de base ; ii/ la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau, à travers l'accès à l'eau en vue de la production agricole, à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement, iii/ la protection et conservation de l'environnement.</p> <p>Compte tenu des priorités de la Stratégie de Réduction de la pauvreté ainsi que de la complémentarité avec les autres donateurs, la coopération communautaire est structurée autour de trois composantes: le développement rural (secteur de concentration), l'appui macro-économique lié à la réduction de la pauvreté (soutien au programme de réformes économiques) et l'appui institutionnel, la société civile et l'intégration et la stabilité régionale (interventions hors concentration). Les secteurs de concentration ont été choisis en fonction des priorités stratégiques du Gouvernement et des stratégies des autres bailleurs. Environ 50% de l'enveloppe A est destiné au développement rural, avec un accent particulier sur le renforcement des structures décentralisées et locales et la recapitalisation du monde rural (relance de la production, réhabilitation et création d'infrastructures).</p>
<p>Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP</p>	<p>Le taux de desserte en eau & assainissement est très faible (moins de 50%) et près de 40% des réseaux AEP est à réhabiliter. La dispersion de l'habitat en milieu rural rend l'approvisionnement en eau potable difficile. Les conditions sanitaires sont très mauvaises, avec seulement 10% de la population ayant accès à des conditions satisfaisantes. Au Rwanda, une politique de développement conçue en fonction des besoins des pauvres doit être principalement ciblée en milieu rural, afin de remédier aux causes structurelles de la pauvreté dans le pays et de continuer à accompagner le processus de récupération du génocide. Une approche large du développement rural a été adoptée, avec deux niveaux d'intervention: l'amélioration de l'environnement économique, technique, institutionnel et social et la diversification et l'augmentation des revenus monétaires. Un des résultats attendus des interventions programmées est la réhabilitation ou la création d'infrastructures favorisant la productivité (pistes rurales, petites infrastructures d'électrification, hangars, aménagements agricoles, etc) ou l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations (infrastructures socio-collectives, adductions d'eau potable, assainissement).</p> <p>La stratégie de coopération communautaire sous le 9ème FED va appuyer la politique d'approvisionnement en eau potable en milieu rural dans la continuité avec les actions entreprises sous le 8ème FED. Les investissements ayant un impact direct sur les pauvres en milieu rural seront sélectionnés. La participation des communautés locales sera privilégiée en conformité avec la</p>

	<p>stratégie développée par le Gouvernement.</p> <p>Environ 62 ME sont réservés aux interventions dans le secteur de concentration du développement rural. Les principales activités prévues sont : i / Intervention sur le réseau d'eau potable dans les provinces de Ruhengeri et Gitarama, pour améliorer les conditions d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement dans un cadre visant la promotion de la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau, et contribuer ainsi à la stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté, par la sensibilisation des bénéficiaires à la consommation d'eau potable et leur éducation en matière d'hygiène ; ii/ Programme Eau Potable en milieu rural – phase 2 (10 ME) : Améliorer les conditions d'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement avec évolution de la population ayant accès à l'eau potable à 72% en 2005, 90% en 2010 ; évolution du pourcentage de la population ayant accès aux conditions essentielles d'assainissement (càd latrines hygiéniques) 30% en 2005. Cet objectif devra être accompagné par la mise en place d'un programme effectif de renforcement des capacités d'autogestion de 74 communes rurales.</p> <p>En ce qui concerne l'assainissement en milieu rural, l'objectif consiste en la construction ou la promotion de construction de latrines en milieu public tel que les écoles primaires, les marchés, les prisons et les Centres de santé. En milieu urbain, cet objectif sera accompagné par la mobilisation des investissements pour construire les décharges adéquates pour les déchets solides, les systèmes d'évacuation des eaux usées et pluviales. En matière d'assainissement un accent particulier sera mis sur la constitution de la capacité institutionnelle de l'administration communale surtout des autorités de la ville de Kigali pour une gestion efficace des services d'assainissement.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>La mise en œuvre de la stratégie de coopération de la CE avec le Rwanda sera financée à partir de plusieurs instruments financiers. 9e FED, enveloppe A (124 millions d'euro) : opérations de développement à long terme dans le cadre de la stratégie. A titre indicatif, la répartition indicative de cette enveloppe pour les différentes composantes de la stratégie est proposée comme suit : Développement rural: 50%, Appui macro-économique: 40%, interventions hors concentration (bonne gouvernance/appui institutionnel, société civile et intégration et stabilité régionales) 10%.</p> <p>9e FED enveloppe B (62 millions d'euros) : appuis supplémentaires qui s'avèreraient nécessaires à cause de chocs exogènes.</p> <p>La Facilité d'Investissement est le principal instrument de financement à long terme de l'Accord de Cotonou. Ses interventions sont orientées vers la promotion du secteur privé, reconnu comme principal moteur de la croissance, ainsi que vers le développement des infrastructures économiques, une des conditions essentielles pour permettre l'essor des activités productrices et manufacturières du secteur privé</p> <p><i>Mainstreaming LRRD into CSP : La deuxième phase de la coopération est celle de la reconstruction après le génocide, entre 1995 et 1999. Elle s'est caractérisée par un apport massif d'aide humanitaire, d'aide d'urgence et d'aide à la réhabilitation physique, ainsi que par un soutien au système et à l'appareil judiciaire. Les différents instruments financiers (FED, ECHO, et Lignes budgétaires sécurité alimentaire, réhabilitation et droits de l'homme)</i></p>

	<i>ont été utilisés de façon convergente. La Commission a mobilisé environ 650ME. L'impact de l'aide communautaire pendant cette phase n'a pas fait l'objet d'une évaluation globale. Les évaluations constatent des faiblesses et des lacunes, parfois inévitables dans un contexte d'urgence. Des recommandations sont formulées visant à renforcer la coordination et la complémentarité entre bailleurs de fonds, à insérer à l'avenir les interventions dans une stratégie globale et cohérente de lutte contre la pauvreté ainsi que dans des politiques sectorielles prises en compte dans la programmation budgétaire à moyen terme de l'Etat.</i>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>La coopération après le génocide, entre 1995 et 1999 s'est caractérisée par un apport massif d'aide humanitaire, d'aide d'urgence et d'aide à la réhabilitation physique, ainsi que par un soutien au système et à l'appareil judiciaire. Les différents instruments financiers (FED, ECHO, et lignes budgétaires sécurité alimentaire, réhabilitation et droits de l'homme) ont été utilisés de façon convergente. Les évaluations constatent des faiblesses et des lacunes, parfois inévitables dans un contexte d'urgence. L'aide extérieure, pendant la phase de réhabilitation, n'a pas toujours eu l'impact escompté. Les conditions prévalant dans le pays n'ont pas été propices à l'établissement d'une stratégie globale de reconstruction. L'administration n'a pu assurer la coordination et le suivi de l'ensemble des actions de développement des donateurs (BEI, Belgique, Allemagne, France, Luxembourg, Pays Bas, Suède, Royaume Uni, Banque mondiale, USAID, SIDA, ONU).</p> <p>Un dialogue s'est instauré entre le Rwanda et ses partenaires dans le cadre de réunions périodiques. Les bailleurs se sont engagés à soutenir, avec des aides budgétaires le Programme de Réformes du Gouvernement. Certains partenaires du Rwanda ont, de plus, contribué à un Trust Fund "dette multilatérale". Le Gouvernement a fait des progrès importants pour favoriser la coordination de l'aide, aussi bien au plan des instruments de programmation budgétaire qu'au plan institutionnel. En ce qui concerne la coordination entre bailleurs des progrès restent à faire. La délégation de la Commission favorise activement la mise en œuvre progressive de l'approche visant à désigner un Chef de file en charge de la conduite du dialogue de politique sectorielle avec le Gouvernement. En ce qui concerne les mécanismes spécifiques au sein de l'Union Européenne, des réunions systématiques entre les Etats Membres et la Commission sont organisées régulièrement entre les chefs de représentation et entre les chargés de coopération des Etats membres et de la Commission.</p>
Senegal	
2002-2007 (307ME: 203ME Env. A et 104ME Env. B)	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the	<p>La stratégie de coopération résulte de ces éléments et d'un long processus de consultation avec les acteurs non-étatiques. Sur cette base, et en tenant compte des autres facteurs tels que l'évaluation de la coopération passée et les interventions des pays membres, les ressources disponibles (dotation 9ème FED et reliquats) de 203 millions seront concentrées dans les domaines suivants : (i) la bonne gouvernance politique, économique et sociale (35 M); (ii) les réseaux transfrontaliers de transports routiers (70 M) et; (iii) l'assainissement (30 M). En outre sont retenus des appuis macroéconomiques liés à la stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté en particulier dans les domaines sociaux de la santé et de l'éducation avec un accent particulier sur l'égalité des chances (53 M).</p>

CSP	
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>A titre indicatif, environ 30 ME seront réservés à l'assainissement. Les mesures principales en matière de politique sectorielle d'assainissement, à prendre par le Gouvernement pour la mise en œuvre de la stratégie dans le secteur de l'assainissement, sont : (i) permettre à l'ONAS de disposer des moyens de gérer de façon indépendante de manière à, dans la mesure du possible, rentabiliser ses activités (application de la grille tarifaire et implication des entreprises privées) ; (ii) la définition et la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie spécifique pour la gestion des eaux de drainage, notamment en ce qui concerne les responsabilités de l'Etat, de l'ONAS et des collectivités locales ; (iii) la mise en place d'un cadre institutionnel approprié garantissant la viabilité financière du sous-secteur de l'assainissement urbain par une politique d'entretien avec un financement régulier et adéquat ; (iv) l'établissement et/ou l'actualisation des schémas directeurs d'assainissement des localités retenues ; (v) la bonne gestion des marchés et travaux publics ; (vi) la systématisation des audits financiers et techniques et l'exploitation de leurs résultats.</p> <p>Les principales activités prévues pour <i>l'assainissement</i> sont : (i) la réalisation de réseaux d'évacuation d'eaux usées et pluviales en cohérence avec les autres infrastructures urbaines ; (ii) l'information et la sensibilisation des populations ; (iii) le soutien à la mise en œuvre de la réforme concernant le sous-secteur de l'assainissement.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Les reliquats des FED antérieurs à la date de l'entrée en vigueur du protocole financier ainsi que les montants désengagés ultérieurement seront ajoutés à l'allocation indicative de l'enveloppe A de EUR 178 millions. Ces fonds seront utilisés pour soutenir les projets et programmes conformément aux priorités fixées dans le présent programme indicatif. Facilité d'investissement : outre les instruments financiers susmentionnés, le 9ème FED comprend également la « facilité d'investissement » instrument financier géré par la BEI.</p> <p>Autres instruments financiers : certaines activités spécifiques peuvent être soutenues par l'intermédiaire des différentes lignes budgétaires de la Communauté, y compris entre autres, le financement des ONG, la coopération décentralisée, l'initiative Européenne pour la démocratie et les droits de l'Homme, la sécurité alimentaire, la prévention des catastrophes naturelles ou l'assistance humanitaire et l'aide d'urgence. Toutefois, ces financements sont soumis à des procédures particulières et dépendent de la disponibilité des fonds. Certaines actions spécifiques peuvent être soutenues par le Centre de développement des entreprises.</p> <p>L'appui aux investissements des entreprises privées constitue l'orientation prioritaire de la BEI dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de l'Accord de Cotonou. Son action au Sénégal sera ciblée sur les secteurs industrie, mines, pêche, tourisme et services liés – tels que transports, génie civil ou services utilisant les nouvelles technologies – mais elle pourrait également étudier d'éventuels projets privés dans les secteurs de l'éducation et de la santé.</p>

Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Onze Etats membres sont présents à Dakar et ont chacun, à des degrés divers, des liens de coopération avec le Sénégal. Quatre d'entre eux ont retenu le Sénégal comme pays de concentration : la France, l'Allemagne, la Belgique et le Luxembourg. Des coordinations opérationnelles se font dans le cadre des programmes sectoriels (Programme de Développement Intégré de la Santé - PDIS, Programme Décennal de l'Education et de la Formation - PDEF, Programme Sectoriel des Transport 2 – PST 2) mais aussi dans des cadres de concertation regroupant les bailleurs et associant le gouvernement.</p> <p>Par ailleurs, des Groupes « Europe » ont été créés afin de définir une approche commune Européenne et d'organiser la complémentarité, comme cela a été le cas lors de l'élaboration du DSRP.</p>
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Sri Lanka	
2002-2006	
<p>The emphasis in cooperation between the EC and Sri Lanka has shifted over the years from traditional development aid to economic cooperation. However, poverty, particularly in rural areas remains significant despite Sri Lanka's social indicators which are generally impressive by South Asian standards, especially for education and health. Although Sri Lankan governments have had ambitious policy agendas for the development of the country, they have been hampered by the protracted ethnic conflict, which has continued since 1983. The conflict, combined with internal structural and political problems as well as external reasons, reduced economic growth to below the average in the region.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The government has made clear its desire to enhance its dialogue with the EU, in particular in the areas of increased trade and economic co-operation and also by enlisting EU assistance to the programme of rehabilitation, reconstruction and reconciliation which must accompany and follow up on progress in the peace process. Due to the conflict, a large proportion of EC's past and current assistance is through ECHO, for humanitarian relief operations, and from the Aid to Uprooted People budget line for assistance programmes in favour of the displaced people in the North and East. From the mid-1980's the Commission focused on the rural development sector where it has committed some 53 ME. Programmes funded have directly addressed poverty alleviation in rural areas through projects aimed at improving irrigation and water management and through a series of projects to assist small farmers. The priority in development cooperation was agricultural diversification and the rehabilitation of medium and minor irrigation systems. It is in areas where this type of agriculture is located that much of the rural poverty in Sri Lanka is to be found, as well as related problems of poor water management, communications and lack of adequate health and education facilities.</p> <p>Sri Lanka faces a number of environmental challenges including deforestation, soil erosion, increasing unplanned urbanisation, biodiversity depletion, coastal degradation, pollution, inadequate water management, solid waste management, air pollution.</p>
Importance of	Overall, in the present situation and the expected development of Sri Lanka, the main objectives of EC co-operation for the

water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>coming years should be to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide support for the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the conflict ; • support Government efforts in rural poverty alleviation; • provide humanitarian assistance, food security, to the conflict areas to alleviate the effects of the conflict; • provide support to efforts to provide practical solutions to the protection of Sri Lanka's eco-system; <p>Poverty alleviation through development of on-farm and down-stream activities related to freshwater fish farming and dairy production as natural follow on activities to the earlier irrigation and small farm development programmes can be considered for EC funding in the care of the former, possibly in collaboration with ADB. Both areas could be developed in collaboration with small tank (reservoir) rehabilitation and improved water management.</p>
Complementari-ties of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Total allocation under B7-3000 and B7-3010 totals 16.8 ME.</p> <p>The Commission will place particular emphasis on a proper phasing of these instruments in accordance with related Communications such as the “Communication on linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development.” In the present strategy, this is being taken account of in particular by the following aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The concerted utilisation of the Rapid Reaction Mechanism (RRM) in 2002. 2) The multi-annual programming of the Aid to Uprooted People budget line which is prepared to respond to a number of different peace related scenarios. 3) The types of interventions pursued by ECHO, focusing on immediate needs emanating from the civil conflict, and with its disaster preparedness programme. 4) The dialogue on migration and projects that could be financed under the budget line on Co-operation with third countries in the area of migration. 5) Support to civil society groups under the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights budget. 6) A reserve in the development aid budget for RRM follow-up actions or to complement ECHO activities. 7) Extension of ongoing activities in the context of the peace process through the rehabilitation budget line. <p>The National Indicative Programme for 2003 – 2005 proposes to use the full amount of 16.8 ME available under the Asia budget with the following ventilation among main areas of cooperation: i) 5.3 ME for economic cooperation ii) 7.5 ME for development cooperation iii) 4 ME for post-conflict assistance.</p> <p><i>Mainstreaming LRRD into CSP : EC assistance to Sri Lanka has until now been rather compartmentalized, with ECHO and Aid to Uprooted People funding relief and rehabilitation in the North and East, while traditional development co-operation and, more recently, economic cooperation, have been confined to the South and the capital.</i></p>

Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Only six of the fifteen EU Member States have a diplomatic presence in Sri Lanka: France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK. It should be noted that the three main international donors, Japan, Asia Development Bank and World Bank account for about 80 % of all aid to Sri Lanka. Other donors active in Sri Lanka include Australia, Canada, Kuwait, Norway and the United States.</p> <p>There exists a good exchange of information between both the Commission and the EU Member States Missions present in Sri Lanka as well as between Commission and other donors. In this way, it is possible to avoid overlapping and duplication of effort. However, there have been only a few examples of co-financing or joint actions. Nevertheless, the donors have generally convergent views on aid policies, and these are also reflected in this strategy. There is particular scope for co-operative and complementary actions with Member States and other donors in such areas as agriculture and rural development, humanitarian assistance, assistance to displaced people, private sector linkages and privatisation. The aid officers of the EC Delegation and the EU Member States Missions have monthly meetings. In addition, the EC Delegation maintains a data base on projects carried out by the EC and the Member States. To date at the EU level, coordination has been limited to the exchange of information. More should and could be done in this respect. If rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the North and East can begin this would provide further possibilities for joint actions.</p>
Swaziland	
2001-2007 (43 ME: Allocation A 31 ME; Allocation B 12 ME)	
Despite enjoying relative peace and prosperity and good economic performance over past decades in terms of growth and fiscal stability, Swaziland faces a number of challenges. These include maintaining macroeconomic stability while providing better education and health, governance issues and gender inequality, high unemployment rates, the need to attract new investment and adapt to a changing trade environment. The major challenge is HIV/AIDS, which has been proclaimed as a national disaster in view of its implications for the social and economic development of the country.	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The central objective of EC assistance will be poverty reduction and the EC has agreed with Gvt on Education as the focal sector. It was further agreed that HIV/AIDS will be a central cross-cutting issue in all areas of the 9th EDF programme, which also foresees support for Smallholder Irrigation and Participatory and Decentralised Poverty Reduction measures. Specific priority is being given to the “Millennium Projects”, which are aimed at accelerating investment in infrastructure and tourism in order to create employment and reduce poverty. Approximately 65% of the A-envelope shall be reserved for education sector. Other programmes (35% of the A-envelope) has been reserved for the following purposes: i) Smallholder Irrigation – Lower Usuthu ; ii) Participatory and decentralised Poverty Reduction programme; iii) Complementary actions for Trade and Regional Integration; iv) Complementary actions for Institutional capacity building for development planning and non state actors.</p>
Importance of water and	<p>Outside the focal area, support will consist of an allocation to the Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (13% of allocation A). Small holder irrigation – Lower Usuthu is a continuation of commitments from previous EDFs for the development of</p>

sanitation issues in CSP	<p>smallholder irrigation. The specific objectives are to reduce the level of poverty and to improve sustainably the standard of living of the population in the Lower Usuthu Basin. This will be achieved through increased household income, enhanced food security and improved access to social and health infrastructure by creating the conditions for the transformation of subsistence level smallholder farmers into small- scale commercial farmers. Approximately 2,600 households will be directly integrated into the commercial economy through the provision of irrigation infrastructure, development of the policy and legal framework for smallholder irrigation, as well as the establishment of farmer- managed and self- financing irrigation schemes. The project will build on the successes already achieved by smallholder irrigators in the Lower Usuthu Basin by taking advantage of existing market linkages, infrastructure, input and other service providers, and locally accumulated know- how and expertise.</p> <p>The 7 th EDF programme also provided for safe drinking water and sanitation and improved communications mainly through Micro-projects. The latter remained an important and successful component of EDF support for community development, throughout the various EDFs, including the 8 th EDF.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>The 9 th EDF includes the “Investment Facility” as a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Bank. EIB’s three prime fields of operation in Swaziland were: Loan facilities through the Swaziland Industrial Development Co.Ltd., Swaziland Electricity Board projects and agro-industrial projects, notably for the sugar industry.</p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>With many donors, including EU Member States, winding down their assistance in favour of a more regional approach, the European Community remains one of Swaziland’s main development partners and is the largest multilateral donor. In terms of aid commitments during 2000, the main EU Member State involved in Swaziland is the United Kingdom (through DFID). The other MS’ interventions are relatively small, and include Denmark (forestry policy and solid waste management), Germany (vocational training and provision of medical doctors), Italy (health sector reform and HIV/AIDS), and Sweden (feasibility study on rural electrification, training and some NGO activities/projects). DFID’s current programme of assistance which focuses on civil society, access to water and sanitation and small enterprise development, amounts to around 1.5 £ million annually (all grants) The size of donor support to Swaziland has been decreasing over the past decade, and is very small at present. Furthermore, the relative importance of donor contributions compared to GDP, or government’s own budget, is small. This makes coordination of donor activities relatively easy, and a fair degree of complementarity and coherence is achieved in most sectors. Recently a Policy Statement on external assistance was drafted, based on the vision and strategies as contained in the NDS. The Aid Policy Statement intends to provide a framework for effective resource mobilisation and management of external assistance in the country, while setting transparent procedures and ensuring that both external funding agencies and implementing agencies are aware of the country’s development priorities, so that external assistance is targeted to foster maximum impact.</p>
Syria	

2002-2006 (NIP 2002-2004: 93 ME)	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>Syria is a full participant in the Barcelona process. After a long period of political stability, it has recently under the new President started a cautious opening of the centrally planned economy to market-oriented reforms. Political reforms are still not on the agenda and the situation in terms of respect for human right and democracy remains very unsatisfactory. Syria is facing a number of serious economic and political challenges in the medium-term. I.a., Syria needs to respond to the environmental degradation - soil degradation, contamination and depletion of water resources, poor air quality, inappropriate solid wastes disposal.</p> <p>Within that context and taking into account the objectives of the Barcelona process, the EC can most effectively assist Syria in meeting those challenges by focusing on five priority sectors: Institution-building, Industrial modernisation, Human resources development, Trade enhancement, and Human rights/civil society. EU programmes in the social field are also meant to address government concerns that modernisation could lead to social disruption. The over-arching EU priority of poverty alleviation will also be particularly relevant in these programmes.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>Significant EC activities have been or are currently implemented under EC-Syria financial protocols or MEDA I in infrastructure (telecommunications, electricity, power sector, irrigation and water supply) totalling over 50 ME. The European Investment Bank has also attributed loans totalling over 200 ME in these sectors since 1986. It is therefore not considered a priority to launch new EC programmes in these areas during the next three-year period. Several other donors are heavily involved in infrastructural projects, in particular in water issues, and the EC therefore, for the next years, will not give priority to this.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Water and waste water treatment are areas benefiting from wide support from Member States. Germany will engage heavily in water-related projects, including in the form of policy advice to the Water Ministry and technical cooperation to the college for water management as well as sanitation, while Sweden, NL and France are involved at a smaller scale. As regards infrastructure, Sweden and Italy are also involved in electricity and energy. There are few directly environment-related projects financed by Member States, though often a component or aspect of projects concern environment issues. Apart from the Commission and EU Member States, the only major donors active in Syria are the UN (UNDP, UNFPA), Arab Funds (mainly Gulf) and Japan. The interventions of other donors are comparatively small in Syria and the EC is the only donor capable of making the necessary interventions in terms of institution- building and support to economic reforms to have significant impact on policies. However, efforts will be made to ensure coordination and complementarity between activities financed under this NIP and projects funded by Member States and other donors in the country.</p>

Tanzania	
<p>2001-2007 (355ME: 290ME Env. A and 65ME Env. B)</p> <p>Despite the preoccupation of the Government with addressing poverty since independence, today half of all Tanzanians are considered to be basically poor and approximately one-third live in abject poverty.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>The CSP identifies two focal sectors, transport infrastructure (roads) and basic education, one non-focal sector - governance, and general macro support in line with the PRSP objectives. Although no new financial allocations are foreseen, certain sectors in which EC has an active ongoing programme will form part and parcel of EC's strategy for Tanzania also under this CSP. These sectors concern notably agriculture, water & sewerage and environment. Sectors/areas for future EC-Tanzania co-operation as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macro Support and Transport Infrastructure (Roads) - Governance, Education - Agriculture Sector Development, Water/Sanitation - Natural Resources, Health - Private Sector, Energy/Telecom.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>EC is currently active in a number of sectors that do not form an explicit part of this Response Strategy: agriculture, water & sewerage, tourism and natural resources conservation, HIV/AIDS. Although no new financial allocations are foreseen for these sectors within the framework of the CSP, EC will continue to take an active part in sector policy dialogue to promote sector-wide strategies and programmes, in donor co-ordination and through concrete project investments.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Envelope A (290 ME). The indicative allocation of this envelope to the elements of the strategy is proposed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport infrastructure (roads), 116 ME Basic education, 43.5 ME Macro support, 98.6 ME Other programmes (governance, non-state actors, reserve), 31.9 ME <p>Envelope B (65 ME).</p> <p>Apart from the above-mentioned financial instruments, of which the A-envelope is the main programmable basis for the Indicative Programme, the 9th EDF includes also the "Investment Facility" as a financing instrument managed by the European</p>

	Investment Bank.
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>The programme of EDF-funded interventions proposed under the CSP will seek coherence and complementarity with all other existing community instruments from which Tanzania could benefit. Further, coherence between development policy and other EC policies (notably fisheries and trade but also agriculture, environment, etc.) will be permanently assessed during project or programme identification and appraisal. In this context.</p> <p>With the longstanding conflicts in neighbouring countries and the subsequent continuous influx of refugees to Tanzania, primarily from Burundi, Rwanda and DRC, emergency assistance through ECHO is likely to continue for a foreseeable future. Tanzania currently hosts one of the largest refugee population in Africa and consequently benefits from ECHO's second largest programme of emergency relief.</p> <p>Within the EU, the EC will remain the largest single donor (13% of total aid, considering the outstanding commitments from the 7th and 8th EDF). Mainly due to the planned massive increase in budgetary aid, the UK will become the biggest bilateral donor (11%), followed by Netherlands (6%), Sweden (6%) and Denmark (5%). Germany's relative share is on the decrease (2%). Four other Member States will continue to give high priority to Tanzania (Ireland, Finland) or put in place new assistance programmes (France, Belgium). Two member states (Spain and Italy) may give some support outside such multi-annual programmes, as in the past.</p> <p>The water and sewerage sector benefits from substantial support by Member States and EIB. Germany and France are particularly active and have allocated respectively 22 and 23 ME for several urban and rural water supply schemes and for DAWASA. EIB has further earmarked 15 ME in risk capital for DAWASA.</p>
Tunisie	
2002-2006	
<p>Avec une population de 9.6 millions d'habitants, la Tunisie est un pays de taille moyenne pour la région méditerranéenne. Sa croissance démographique, de 1,3% au cours de la période 1990-2000, se situe sur une tendance stable. Pour faire face au défi d'un développement accéléré dans le contexte d'une économie plus libéralisée, et d'une conjoncture internationale incertaine, le Xème plan, en résumé, sera articulé autour de quatre priorités de nature transversale: la consolidation de l'équilibre global, la préservation de l'équilibre social, la protection de l'environnement et la durabilité du développement et l'équilibre régional interne et quatre priorité de nature sectorielle : l'emploi, la formation des ressources humaines, l'amélioration de la compétitivité et le développement du secteur privé, et enfin le développement de secteurs porteurs.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives	<p>Les objectifs de coopération 2000-2006 peuvent être circonscrits comme suit:</p> <p>Consolidation de l'état de droit et de la bonne gouvernance</p>

of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	Libéralisation du commerce extérieur et intégration Sud-Sud Réformes économiques et renforcement des institutions de l'économie du marché Modernisation des services et développement des infrastructures valorisation des ressources humaines et prospection sociale
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	MEDA II accompagne la deuxième phase de la mise en œuvre de l'Accord d'Association, y compris la continuation du démantèlement tarifaire. Les caractéristiques essentielles de la stratégie de la Commission pour la coopération financière avec la Tunisie sont déterminées par la nécessité de soutenir la réalisation des objectifs de l'Accord d'Association, entre autres, la mise en œuvre du libre échange et de la mise en place des mécanismes du marché intérieur. La BEI a octroyé un total de 620 millions Euro de prêt sur ressources propres depuis 1996. L'activité de la Banque se conjugue à travers entre autres axes distincts et complémentaires: Renforcement et développement des infrastructures économiques(prêts à long terme): transport (chemins de fer, routes, métro Tunis), énergie (réseaux de transport d'électricité et de gaz), eau (barrages); Protection de l'environnement (assainissement liquide, de déchets solides et autres projets)
Coordination of EC interventions	Le programme de coopération française consacre la moitié de son enveloppe pour le développement et la réhabilitation urbaines. Il accorde également une priorité au développement du secteur privé, aux projets agricoles, à la gestion de l'eau et à l'environnement. La coopération allemande se consacre à l'environnement, à la mise à niveau de l'économie tunisienne et au développement du secteur privé. La coopération italienne se concentre entre autres sur le développement du secteur privé, le développement social et le développement rural. La coopération espagnole vise principalement la modernisation des structures institutionnelles favorisant notamment l'emploi, au renforcement des capacités techniques sectorielles (agriculture, pêche, énergie et transport) et au transfert de technologie industrielle.
Uganda	
2002-2007 (363ME: 246ME Env. A and 117ME Env. B)	
An increased emphasis in Uganda on the reduction of poverty (revised Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) 2001-2003) has encouraged more attention to be given to the development of rural areas, where the majority of the country's poor are found. It has been recognised that development and thus poverty reduction in rural areas depends on an adequate transport infrastructure, and the access of the rural population to the main transport	

infrastructure is hampered by the poor condition of district and communities roads.	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>Two focal sectors for EC support have been identified: (I) transport and (II) rural development. These focal sectors will be complemented by macroeconomic support and other activities that will have a common thematic approach: capacity building for Governance and Non State Actors.</p> <p>Given the dominant role of agriculture in Uganda's economy, with 85% of Ugandans living in rural areas, sustainable development cannot take place without support to rural areas. GoU's objective of poverty eradication through a sustainable and dynamic rural sector forms the basis of the PMA, an integrated multi-sectoral framework to develop the ability of the poor to raise their incomes. Therefore, rural development and more precisely support to the PMA have been identified as the second focal sector for co-operation.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>The following specific objectives shall be pursued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directly increase the ability of the poor to raise incomes and the quality of their life, - Promote sustainable use and management of natural resources by developing a land use and management policy and promoting of environmentally friendly technologies.
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	<p>Envelope A (246 ME). The indicative allocation of this envelope to the elements of the strategy is proposed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transport (roads), 93.5 ME 2. Rural development, 36.9 ME 3. Macro-economic support, 93.5 ME 4. Other programmes (governance, non-state actors, reserve), 22.1 ME <p>Envelope B (117 ME).</p> <p>Release of EC funds for macroeconomic support will be triggered by agreed performance indicators. In line with the targets adopted by GoU for the PRSC, EC support will be linked to satisfactory reviews of the PRSC: efficient and equitable use of public funds; improved service delivery through cross-cutting reforms; improved quality of education; improved quality of health care; improved access and quality in water and sanitation.</p> <p>During the past years ECHO has signed a number of contracts with various NGOs or other partners (such as UN agencies) involved in humanitarian activities in Uganda. The amount vis-à-vis other countries in the region has however been relatively small. Over the past year ECHO has financed small-scale projects supporting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Western and Northern regions particularly affected by rebel activity. In addition the short-term emergency emanating from the Ebola outbreak</p>

	in late 2000 provided the classic reason for emergency support. Based on the generally accepted policy that humanitarian intervention should be confined to emergencies where development assistance is not possible, ECHO has not expanded its presence in Uganda.
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>Macro-economic support and economic reform, and two sectors: transport and rural development have been identified for EC support. These will be complemented by capacity building for governance and civil society. Joint or parallel financing with other donors, specifically EU Member States, will be a distinct possibility for all EC support</p> <p>To define its response strategy for the 9th EDF, the Commission has largely consulted the local representatives of the member states and has built a consultative process with the civil society, based on the existing GoU process. Consultation with these partners has led to integrating of EC support within the existing poverty eradication programmes, already endorsed by the BWI (Bretton Woods Institutions). Focusing on sector and budget support, this approach will help in building capacity and in strengthening institutions.</p>
West Bank & Gaza Strip	
<p>2000-2006</p> <p>Since 1994, a process of political separation between Israel and the territories under Palestinian control has been going on but the Palestinian economy remains exposed to Israeli policies and market forces, with a very limited capacity to counterbalance these influences. Low competitiveness results from scarce and expensive factors of production such as land, water and energy, insufficient labour and modern management skills, and very low investment in new production technologies. These problems are exacerbated by high financing costs due to the high risk atmosphere but also underdeveloped financial markets, and high transaction costs as a result of recurrent closures imposed by Israel.</p>	
Coherence of the overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<p>High unemployment has led to an increase in poverty, which was estimated to affect more than 20% of the population in the WBGS. The increase in unemployment and poverty has forced the PA and international donors to redirect funds into alleviating social hardship, mainly through public employment programmes, thereby reducing the resources available for public investment.</p> <p>The Commission considers that there are two major challenges. On the one hand, to stop the present deterioration in the economic activity, to restore economic growth and to utilise the existing potentials and capabilities in the Palestinian society in order to achieve positive development and modernisation. On the other hand, to be able to achieve this in an environment of constraints including the existence of heavy structural imbalances and the high degree of uncertainty about the future.</p> <p>In view of the difficulties and constraints stated in the previous part of the document, the EC aims to achieve the following four major objectives: i) Economic growth and employment generation; ii) Revival and development of rural areas; iv) Improving social conditions/Human resources development; v) Development of institutions and policies.</p> <p>The EC assistance will continue (i.a.) to be focussed on Infrastructure and Natural Resources Management. Being the PA's top</p>

	priority sector to which almost half of the PDP's budget is allocated, the EC intends to pursue its support to Infrastructure and Natural Resources Management.
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>The West Bank and Gaza Strip suffer from a lack of natural resources, including mineral endowments. Large areas of the West Bank are desert. High population density particularly in the Gaza Strip puts immense pressure on already scarce water resources and sanitation systems. One of the biggest environmental problems is the scarcity of water resources in the whole region. This problem is worsened by the fact that control over these water resources is highly conflictual. So far, Israel has kept overall control over water, despite formally recognising Palestinian water rights in the Interim Agreement. Both in the bilateral negotiations and in the multilateral process, water constitutes a central issue.</p> <p>The West Bank and Gaza Strip both depend mainly on groundwater. In the West Bank, Palestinians use three quarters of aquifers, and Israel and Israeli settlers the rest. In Gaza, groundwater use by Palestinians and Israeli settlers exceeds natural replenishment, which has led to salination, and pollution by sewage and agricultural chemicals, of supplies. Increasing salination is already having a negative impact on citrus fruit production in the Gaza Strip.</p> <p>Half of the Palestinian population in rural areas has no access to piped drinking water. In addition, domestic water use by Israelis and Palestinians is highly uneven; domestic water supply averages about 280 litres per day in Israel as opposed to 93 litters in the Palestinian areas.</p>
Complementarities of the various EC instruments within CSP	
Coordination of EC interventions	
Yemen	
<p>2002-2006</p> <p>Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the world with a level of development similar to the African Sub-Saharan countries. GDP per capita is only US\$ 350, which has not changed much over the last 7 years, despite the fact that economic stabilisation policies have been successful. Indeed, in recent years, poverty has increased in Yemen. A growing number of people lack access to adequate housing, safe drinking water, health care services, education, income and sufficient nutrition. Agriculture accounts for 58% of employment. Depletion and degradation of natural resources, most notably water and soil, have thus serious implications for the livelihoods of the majority of the population. Population covered by health services by safe drinking water is 40% and by sanitation network: 10%. People classified as living under the household poverty line makes up 35% of the population.</p>	
Coherence of the	The priority areas for EC co-operation with Yemen are identified as:

overall objectives of the water and sanitation sector policy and the CSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Food security in accordance with EC policies and the Yemeni food security strategy; · Poverty reduction in the framework of the Yemeni poverty reduction strategy; · Good governance, democracy and respect of human rights; · Facilitation of business development and strengthening of economic institutions. <p>These priority areas are basically the same sectors supported by the EC in the past, since the assistance has focused on rural development, food aid and food security in addition to a few interventions supporting economic and administrative reforms. Yemen has long suffered from water scarcity, and shortages continue to intensify. The Government has only recently undertaken some steps to regulate prices, and distribute water efficiently. In addition to the negative health effects of lack of access to safe water and sanitation, Yemen's future economic viability will depend on the availability of a minimum supply of safe water at reasonable cost. A comprehensive approach and management is required to deal with this vital resource. Yemen faces indeed a serious water resources problem. With only some 200 m³ of renewable annual water resources per capita in the nineties, Yemen's per capita water resources are far below the average of the MENA countries (some 1,300 m³ per capita). According to the Ministry of Electricity and Water and GTZ estimates of 2001, current total annual water consumption, including irrigation exceeds renewable resources by 36%.</p> <p>90% of water resources are used for agriculture, where water for irrigation is supplied almost free of charge, and inefficient irrigation techniques as well as subsidised diesel contribute to the waste of this scarce resource. In domestic water supply networks, over 30% of physical losses occur. Combined with the high population growth, centralised and ineffective management by the responsible government agencies, this leads to a clearly unsustainable situation of the Yemeni water resources. However, government embarked on a extensive restructuring exercise of water supply and resource management, which is supported by all major donors.</p>
Importance of water and sanitation issues in CSP	<p>On a decentralised level, the Commission contributes with the six-million euro project "Support for the Aden NWSA Restructuring", which will start during the first half of 2002.</p> <p>The priority areas for EC "Food security" focus on several development programmes, food supply infrastructures, institutional capacity building and technical assistance. Food Security: addressing the issue, the EC assisted the Government in formulating a food security strategy, which was adopted in 1999: (i) in the short term, food insecure households should be helped through expanded social welfare and public works programmes; (ii) in the medium term, focus should be put on rain-fed agriculture, livestock, community development and market efficiency; (iii) in the long term, water use efficiency and export diversity should be the aim (23 ME)</p>
Complementarities of the various	<p>Besides development and economic co-operation projects and food security support, the EC has over the last 3 – 4 years financed rehabilitation projects, humanitarian actions and NGO co-financed projects by annually funding of 3 – 5 small interventions in</p>

EC instruments within CSP	<p>these areas. Yemen also receive assistance for other projects under various special budget lines (NGO co-financing, humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation actions, human rights, etc.). These actions are not subject to programming, but are allocated to a country on ad hoc basis.</p> <p>Yemen does not benefit from EC regional funds, apart from very limited special regional actions, such as the Post-Beijing Follow-Up Operations implemented by UNIFEM, and regional actions implemented by NGOs.</p> <p>In addition to above- listed projects, ECHO granted in August 2001 a total amount of 1.885 ME for 5 fast-disbursing emergency projects implemented by European NGOs. These project focus on the most immediate needs of certain deprived communities, and include emergency water supply, relocation of families in living i n shanty- towns and rehabilitation of tertiary roads damaged by floods.</p> <p><i>Mainstreaming LRRD into CSP : Yemen receives substantial assistance under various special horizontal budget lines, such as NGO Cofinancing, Rehabilitation etc. This trend is likely to continue. However, as these funds are not programmable, but allocated on a competitive basis through calls for proposals, they are not specifically mentioned in the NIP. In assessing project proposals, special attention is given to complementarity of the proposed actions with ongoing and planned EC support. In regard to ongoing and forthcoming ECHO-financed activities, full complementarity of relief, rehabilitation and development activities will be ensured together with the ECHO-Coordinator in Amman.</i></p>
Coordination of EC interventions	<p>There is no formal EC representation in Yemen. EC activities in the country are the responsibility of the EC Delegation in Jordan. At present, it is not possible to establish an EC representation and it is essential to maintain the EC Technical Advisory Office (ECTAO), which was established in 1995. Under the responsibility of the EC Delegation in Jordan, the ECTAO shall ensure monitoring and facilitate implementation of EC-supported programmes, projects and activities in Yemen. This includes co-ordination with Yemeni authorities and other donors, and providing a regular flow of information between the projects, the Government and the EC Delegation/Commission.</p> <p>Foreign development aid is an important factor for economic and social progress in Yemen. The EU Member States and the EC are contributing with 15 % of this assistance, most of it as grants.</p> <p>The largest single bilateral donor is Japan, followed by the Netherlands, Germany and European Community.</p> <p>German involvement in development aid to Yemen goes back several decades: assistance has been concentrated in three sectors: health, water and education .The Dutch have been active in Yemen since the beginning of the nineties focusing their development assistance in four sectors: agriculture, water, health and education.</p> <p>The EC has close co-operation with Germany\ in the improvement of water supply and sanitation in Aden and surrounding areas. Although the implementation is carried out as two separate projects, there is close co-operation and co-ordination, as agreed in a</p>

	memorandum of understanding signed by the two parties and the Yemeni Minister of Energy and Water. The EC and the Netherlands have some co-operation in the implementation of the Tihama rural development project, in which the Netherlands are involved in agriculture development, while the EC is financing water irrigation infrastructures.
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ANNEX 7: DATABASE ANALYSIS

Database analysis for Water and Sanitation Evaluation

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1 OBJECTIVE

The objectives of this analysis is to provide a rapid overview on what sub-sectors of the Water and Sanitation sector have been supported by the EC in the period from 1999 – 2004.

2 APPROACH

2.1 Elements of the typology

The following elements form the basis of the typology:

1. The typology is based on **standard purpose CRS (Creditor Reporting System) sector classification** (based on the OECD / DAC sector codes). This classification is used within the AIDCO's data base system, CRIS-Saisie. It was also the basis for codifying projects and programmes in the previous database CRIS Consultation³¹.
2. The second dimension is of **regional nature** and reflects the percentage of resources committed within a particular region and / or using a specific budget-line.

2.2 Data used

The quantitative data for this overview were generated in a four-step process:

- First, a data set was generated using AIDCO's database CRIS Consultation. CRIS Consultation currently still contains the most comprehensive set of information on AIDCO's activities, and therefore was used for the present exercise.³² However, as this database is no longer updated, the data reflect the status of EC interventions at the time of its decommissioning at the end 2002. The data cover all resource commitments for the budget years 1999 to 2003.
- The data from CRIS Consultation were then compared to the entries for the Water and Sanitation sector in CRIS Saisie. Any entries from CRIS Saisie that were not already in the dataset from CRIS Consultation were entered into the dataset manually³³.
- The dataset was compared to the information contained in the Annex of the sector-publication "Water for Life". Again, any interventions in this list of activities that were not already in the dataset were added manually.
- Data for 2004 were then added to the dataset from the database CRIS Saisie, as this is not the database that is in use by staff at EuropeAid.

Given the limitations of the databases that were used, the accuracy of the data has to be questioned. Therefore, the data should not be interpreted as a precise description of the EC portfolio. Readers of this report should keep in mind that this analysis is primarily supposed to give a rough idea of the primary Water and Sanitation sub-sectors the EC is active in and the primary aid instruments the EC applies.

³¹ It should be noted, however, that the classification according to the CRS Codes has not been applied consistently in the old database CRIS Consultation, which puts certain limits in terms to the current exercise in terms of data interpretation.

³² However, CRIS Consultation does not allow its user to automatically organize EC activities on the basis of the aid instrument employed. For the current activity overview (presented below) the EC activities therefore were assigned a type on the basis of the project title and other information contained in the old database. When necessary, additional research was made for such interventions that were difficult to classify on the basis of database information alone.

³³ However, only a total of 3 entries had to be added.

3 DELINEATING THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

The document "The Water and Sanitation Sector - Sector Overview and Delineation" from the sector evaluation guidelines for the Water and Sanitation sector offers a delineation of the Water and Sanitation sector. This analysis takes that delineation as the point of departure.

The following table lists the OECD / DAC policy sub-sectors that are included in the Water and Sanitation sector for the purpose of this exercise.

Table 1: Policy sectors included in the Water and Sanitation sector

DAC Code	Description	Clarifications specific to the water and sanitation sector
140	Water supply and sanitation	
14010	Water Resources policy and administrative management	Water sector policy, planning and programmes; water legislation and management; institution capacity building and advice; water supply assessments and studies; groundwater, water quality and watershed studies; hydro-geology;
14015	Water resources protection	Inland surface waters (rivers, lakes, etc.); conservation and rehabilitation of ground water; prevention of water contamination from agro-chemicals, industrial effluents
14020	Water supply and sanitation large systems	Water desalination plants; intakes, storage, treatment, pumping stations, conveyance and distribution systems; sewerage; domestic and industrial waste water treatment plants
14030	Water supply and sanitation small systems	Water supply and sanitation through low cost technologies such as hand pumps, spring catchment, gravity –fed systems, rain water collection, storage tanks, small distribution systems; latrines, small bore sewers; on site disposal (septic tanks)
14040	River development	Integrated river basin projects; river flow control; dams and reservoirs; and hydropower and activities related to river transport
14050	Waste management / disposal	Municipal and industrial solid waste management, including hazardous and toxic waste; collection, disposal and treatment; landfill areas; composting and reuse
14081	Education & training in water supply, sanitation	
150	Government and civil society	
15010	Economic and development policy / planning	Structural reforms; development planning; organizational development
15050	Strengthening civil society	Community participation and development; co-operatives; grass root organizations; development and other participatory planning and decision making procedures and institutions
311	Agriculture	
31140	Agricultural water resources	Irrigation; reservoirs; hydraulic structures; groundwater exploitation for agriculture use
400	Multi-sector / cross cutting issues	
410	General environmental protection	

DAC Code	Description	Clarifications specific to the water and sanitation sector
41010	Environmental policy and administrative management	Environmental policy, laws, regulations and economic instruments, environmental and land use planning and decision making procedures, seminars, meetings, miscellaneous conservation & protection measures
41050	Flood prevention / control	
41081	Environ. Education/training	
420	Women in development	
42010	Women in development	Including multi-sectoral programmes and projects; promotion of support of groups and networks; conferences; seminars
430	Other multi-sectoral	
43020	Multi-sector aid for basic social services	Basic social services also include water supply and sanitation – small systems
43030	Urban development and management	Integrated urban development; local development and urban management; urban infrastructure and services; urban environmental management
43040	Rural development and management	Integrated rural development projects; promotion of decentralized and multi-sectoral competence for planning, co-ordination and management; land management; land use planning;

In addition to the sectors listed above, EuropeAid's current database *CRIS Consultation* lists relevant projects under sector headings that do not directly match with the DAC sector classification. Annex 3 of this report contains a table that specifies, in what way headings contained in the database *CRIS Consultation* were assigned to their equivalent official DAC headings or translated into English (mostly from French).

3.1 What is financed? Overview over Sub-sectors

In the period from 1999 - 2004, the EC has committed approximately € 1.94 billion to activities that are relevant for the Water and Sanitation sector.

Table 2 lists the distribution of resource commitments over the various Water and Sanitation sub-sectors. When looking at the data, it is striking that over 60% of EC resources in the sector are being committed to the **Water Supply and Sanitation** sub-sector. This is most likely due to the fact that this general sector heading is chosen when classifying individual activities, when their assignment to any of the more specific categories does not seem to fit. Also, this sector heading was chosen for all the more integrated approaches in Water and Sanitation, such as the different Sector Policy Support Programme and Budget Support initiatives. Again, these cross-cutting initiatives most likely contain more sub-sector specific activities. However, these specificities are not captured in this table.

Aside from noting the dominance of resource commitments to the general *Water Supply and Sanitation* sector, the following observations can be made:

- The five sub-sectors receiving the largest share of resource commitments are **Water Supply and Sanitation, Water Supply and Sanitation - Small Systems, Water**

Resources Policy and Administrative Management, Environmental Policy and Administrative Management and Rural Development and Management³⁴. Together, these sectors have received about 82% of the resource commitments to Water and Sanitation.

- The five sub-sectors with the smallest share of resource commitments are **River Development, Women in Development**³⁵, **Water Resources Protection, Education and Training in Water Supply and Sanitation** and **Environmental Education / Training**. Together, these sectors have received less than 1% of the resources committed to the sector³⁶.

³⁴ It should be noted, that the attempt was made to only consider those activities listed under Rural Development and Management and Urban Development and Management that were indeed relevant for the Water and Sanitation sector. This means in particular that all projects listed in the database that were clearly not relevant for Water and Sanitation were deleted from the project list. Projects with possible relevance (e.g. "integrated rural development projects") and clear relevance were retained. Please consult Annex 1: Data clearing Procedures and Issues for details on the processing of these entries.

³⁵ Please note that this does not necessarily have to mean, that the Water and Sanitation activities financed in other sectors do not have a gender component mainstreamed into them. The data presented here only states that a low percentage of Water and Sanitation relevant activities has been classified as a "Women in Development" Activity.

³⁶ Again, only the activities in the sectors Women in Development and Environmental Education / Training that seemed to be relevant for the Water and Sanitation sector were considered. For details, see Annex 1.

Table 2: Overview of EC Aid Commitments in Water and Sanitation by Sub-sector (in Mio €; 1999 – 2004)

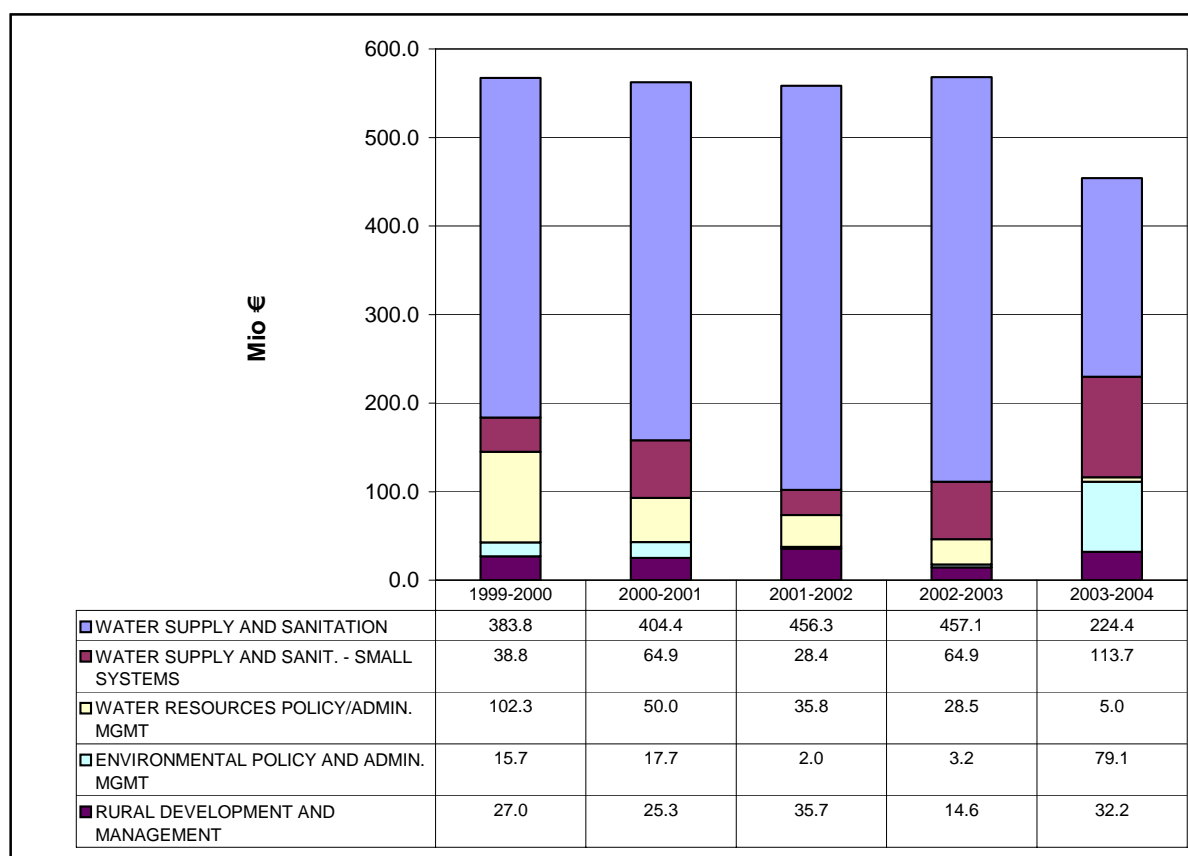
Sector	Total	Percentage
1. Water Supply and Sanitation	1064.5	54.9%
2. Water Supply and Sanitation – Small Systems	180.8	9.3%
3. Water Resources Policy / Administrative Mgmt.	143.1	7.4%
4. Environmental Policy and Admin. Mgmt.	96.7	5.0%
5. Rural Development and Management	94.9	4.9%
6. Agricultural Water Resources	90.2	4.7%
7. Urban Development and Management	62.3	3.2%
8. Waste Management / Disposal	51.9	2.7%
9. Multisector / Cross-cutting	47.0	2.4%
10 Flood Prevention / Control	40.6	2.1%
11. Economic and Development Planning	31.1	1.6%
12. Strengthening Civil Society	19.2	1.0%
13. Environmental Education / Training	5.6	0.3%
14. Education and Training in Water Supply and Sanitation	4.9	0.3%
15. Water Resources Protection	4.2	0.2%
16. Women in Development	0.9	0.0%
17. River Development	0.5	0.0%
Grand Total	1938.3	100.0%

examines if any trends over time in the commitment of resources can be observed for the five most important sectors (including the overall sector "Water Supply and Sanitation"). Only few trends become apparent:

- The commitments to the general sector **Water Supply and Sanitation** have increased over the time period from a total of € 383.8 Mio for the time period 1999-2000 to € 457.1 Mio for the time period 2002-2003. However, between the two time periods 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, the resources committed to this general sector decrease from 457.1 Mio € to 224.4 Mio €³⁷.
- The resources committed to policy and administrative aspects of Water and Sanitation support (**Water Resources Policy and Administrative Management**) have decreased from the 1999 - 2000 period (€ 102.3 Mio) until the 2003 - 2004 (€ 5.0 Mio).

³⁷ It should be noted that the data for 2004 were taken from a different database (CRIS Saisie) than the data for the previous years. Therefore, changes in the coding practice might be responsible for this apparent drop in resource commitments.

Figure 1: Distribution of Resource commitments over time (sums for overlapping two year time-periods, selected sectors) 1999-2004



3.2 Through what channels? Overview over concerned financing instruments and budget lines

Table 3 lists all budget lines (including their titles) that contribute resource commitments to the Water and Sanitation-relevant sectors and sub-sectors³⁸. It becomes evident, that

- Overall, approximately 86% of resources for Water and Sanitation support have been committed through the **regional co-operation instruments (EDF, ALA, etc.)**.
- Among the group of regional co-operation instruments, the **European Development Fund** is by far the most important funding instrument for Water and Sanitation activities. Over 50% of the resources committed to Water and Sanitation have been committed through this instrument. This still excludes South Africa that historically was supported separately from EDF resources. South Africa received 7.9% of the resources through the specifically designated budget line B7-3200.
- The second most important regional co-operation instrument is **MEDA**. Over 19% of all resources have been committed by means of this instrument³⁹.
- In comparison to the regional co-operation instruments, the other **(thematic) financing instruments** are significantly less important for the sector: only 4.3% of all resources have been committed through these instruments (in particular **NGO-cofinancing** and **Humanitarian Aid**)

³⁸ As listed in *CRIS Consultation*.

³⁹ This includes resources committed under B7-41, B74051, B74310, B74200.

Table 3: Overview over Resource Commitments to Water and Sanitation from different financing instruments / budget lines (1999 – 2004)

Financing Instrument	Budgetlines	Total (Mio €)	Percentage
Regional Co-operation Instruments			
ALA (Asia)	B73000, B73000B00, B73030	16.1	0.8%
ALA (LA)	B73100	97.4	5.0%
CARDS		15.2	0.8%
EDF (ACP)	EDF	981.8	50.7%
South Africa	B73200	152.3	7.9%
MEDA	B74100, B74051, B74310, B74200	374.5	19.3%
TACIS	B75220	24.9	1.3%
Subtotal Regional Co-operation Instruments		1662.2	85.8%
Other (thematic) Instruments			
Humanitarian Aid	B7210, B7215	46.1	2.4%
NGO Co-financing	B76000	36.5	1.9%
Subtotal Other (thematic) Co-operation Instruments		82.6	4.3%
not specified ⁴⁰		192.8	9.9%
Grand Total		1938.3	100%

3.3 Which regional variations?

Table 4 lists the commitments for Water and Sanitation support to the different geographic regions⁴¹

Table 4: EC Water and Sanitation Commitments by Region (geographic) (1999 – 2004)

Region	Total	Percentage
ACP	1288.8	66.5%
MEDA	373.0	19.2%
ALA LA	132.0	6.8%
ALA Asia	59.5	3.1%
TACIS	55.1	2.8%
CARDS	15.2	0.8%
Not Specified	14.6	0.8%
Grand Total	1938.3	100.0%

The figures show that:

⁴⁰ The database does not included any information on the financing instruments / budgetlines used.

⁴¹ This means specifically, that region is not defined by the financing instrument used (e.g. ALA regulation and budgetlines) but by geographic location of the partner country.

- the ACP partner countries (including South Africa) have received the largest share of resource commitment in the Water and Sanitation sector, with 66.5% of the overall resources.
- The **MEDA region** is the second largest recipient of funds from the EC. MEDA countries have received over 19% of all resources in the Water and Sanitation sector in the above-mentioned time-period.
- **ALA countries**, the third largest recipient of aid, have seen a commitment of 9.9% of resources (ALA Asia and ALA Latin America combined).

It is striking that according to the information in CRIS Consultation and CRIS Saisie, TACIS has only received 2.8% of the overall commitment in 1999-2003. This has to do with the difficulty of capturing and attributing correctly all resource commitments made under TACIS regional and cross-border programmes. It has to be noted that the figure of 2.4% almost certainly severely underrepresents the actual share of Water and Sanitation resource commitments to this region.

3.1.1 Commitments by sub-sector over regions

ACP (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific) and South Africa⁴²

Table 5: Absolute Resource commitments by sub-sector - ACP (1999 - 2004, Mio €)

⁴² Prior to 1999, contributions to South Africa were financed separate from ACP commitments.

Sector	Total (Mio €)	Percentage
1. Water Supply and Sanitation	664.8	51.6%
2. Water Supply and Sanitation – Small Systems	180.8	14.0%
3. Water Resources Policy / Admin. Mgmt.	121.0	9.4%
4. Agricultural Water Resources	73.5	5.7%
5. Rural Development and Management	72.3	5.6%
6. Urban Development and Management	44.3	3.4%
7. Flood Prevention / Control	40.6	3.1%
8. Economic and Development Planning	29.2	2.3%
9. Environmental Policy and Admin. Mgmt.	19.2	1.5%
10. Strengthening Civil Society	15.2	1.2%
11. Waste Management / Disposal	10.2	0.8%
12. Multi-sector / Cross-cutting	8.3	0.6%
13. Education and Training in Water Supply and Sanitation	4.9	0.4%
14. Environmental Education / Training	3.1	0.2%
15. Water Resources Protection	0.5	0.0%
16. River Development	0.5	0.0%
17. Women in Development	0.4	0.0%
Grand Total	1288.8	100.0%

The situation in ACP countries mirrors the distribution of resources among Water and Sanitation sub-sectors on the global level. The six most important sub-sectors are **Water Supply and Sanitation (general and small systems), Water Resources Policy and Administrative Management, Agricultural Water Resources, Rural Development and Management and Urban Development and Management**. Together they have received approximately 89.7% of all resources committed to the region.

ALA Asia

The order of importance of sectors is the following:

- The most important sector is the general **Water Supply and Sanitation** sector.
- Again, **Water Resources Policy / Administrative Management, Rural Development and Management and Agricultural Water Resources** are among the six most important sub-sectors. However instead of Urban Development and Management and Water Supply and Sanitation - Small Systems, the two sub-sectors **Environmental Policy and Administrative Training** and **Environmental Education / Training** are part of the group of the six most important sectors. Together, these sectors have received 98.6% of the overall resource commitments to the region.

Table 6: Resource Commitments to Water and Sanitation Sub-Sectors – ALA Asia (1999-2004)

Sector	Total	Percentage
1. Water Supply and Sanitation	41.8	70.3%
2. Water Resources Policy / Admin. Mgmt.	7.0	11.8%
3. Rural Development and Management	3.4	5.7%
4. Environmental Policy and Admin. Mgmt.	3.3	5.6%
5. Agricultural Water Resources	2.0	3.4%
6. Environmental Education / Training	1.1	1.8%
7. Women in Development	0.5	0.9%
8. Strengthening Civil Society	0.3	0.5%
Grand Total	59.5	100.0%

ALA Latin America

Table 7 displays the distribution of resources over Water and Sanitation sectors in the ALA Latin America region. The following observations can be made:

- Support to Water and Sanitation in Latin America appears to be more **focused on a smaller selection of sub-sectors**. As can be seen in the table below, the two most important sectors (**Water Supply and Sanitation** and **Rural Development and Management**) have received close to 97% of the overall resources committed to the region.⁴³
- All other sectors in Latin America consequently only received less than 4% of Water and Sanitation resources.

Table 7: Resource Commitments to Water and Sanitation Sub-Sectors – ALA Latin America (1999-2004)

Sector	Total	Percentage
1. Water Supply and Sanitation	111.6	84.6%
2. Rural Development and Management	16.2	12.3%
3. Agricultural Water Resources	2.0	1.5%
4. Environmental Education / Training	1.2	0.9%
5. Strengthening Civil Society	0.5	0.4%
6. Water Resources Policy / Admin. Mgmt.	0.4	0.3%
7. Economic and Development Planning	0.1	0.1%
Grand Total	132.0	100.0%

MEDA

In the MEDA region, the data yield the following distribution of resource commitments over sub-sectors:

⁴³ Again, it should be pointed out that the sector heading “Water Supply and Sanitation” might contain a diverse selection of projects that might or might not have been appropriately assigned to this sector category.

- Activities under the general heading **Water Supply and Sanitation** have received over 60% of the resource commitments in MEDA countries.
- Other relatively important sub-sectors are **Environmental Policy and Administrative Management, Urban Development and Management and Water Resources and Policy / Administrative Management**.

Table 8: Resource Commitments to Water and Sanitation Sub-Sectors – MEDA (1999-2004)

Sector	Total	Percentage
1. Water Supply and Sanitation	225.7	60.5%
2. Environmental Policy and Admin. Mgmt.	48.6	13.0%
3. Multisector / Cross-cutting	38.7	10.4%
4. Urban Development and Management	16.0	4.3%
5. Water Resources Policy / Admin. Mgmt.	14.7	3.9%
6. Agricultural Water Resources	12.7	3.4%
7. Waste Management / Disposal	12.5	3.4%
8. Water Resource Protection	3.7	1.0%
9. Rural Development and Management	0.4	0.1%
Grand Total	373.0	100.0%

TACIS

An earlier cross-check with representatives of the Directorate A⁴⁴ of AidCo showed that the information on Water and Sanitation activities in TACIS countries retrieved from CRIS was highly selective, to the extent that the extracted data severely misrepresented the true spectrum of EC involvement in the sector. It therefore was decided to complement this information with data provided directly by Directorate A, originating in particular from a Danish-financed donor survey on activities in the Water and Sanitation sector and other internal records on EC activities in the sector.

In particular, the figures in CRIS Consultation did not take into consideration any of the TACIS regional assistance programmes which often contain significant Water and Sanitation components⁴⁵. A summary table of transboundary water projects in the EECCA⁴⁶ Countries was provided to the consultants. According to this table the EC operations in the sector include activities in the following sectors (see Table 9):

Table 9: Resources committed to transboundary water projects in EECCA countries by sector, 1999-2003⁴⁷

⁴⁴ This cross-check was done during the production of the evaluation guidelines for the evaluation of the Water and Sanitation portfolio of the EC in 2/2004.

⁴⁵ This includes among other things the Cross Border Cooperation Programme (CBC), the Municipal Investment Support Programme (MISP), etc. Because these programmes consist of various actions in different sectors, they have not been classified as "Water and Sanitation" in the database, and therefore were not singled out in the sector-based database search conducted for this analysis.

⁴⁶ Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia

⁴⁷ Note: The sector headings have been assigned by the consultants based on titles and / or short descriptions of the operation.

Primary Sector	Total (Mio €)
1. River Development	14.2
2. Water Supply and Sanitation	9.0
3. Water Resources Protection	8.6
4. Flood Prevention / Control	3.0
5. Environmental Education / Training	2.0
6. Water Resources Policy and Administrative Management	0.2
Grand Total	37.0

Source: Internal Documentation, Directorate A

It is possible, that additional resources to those listed in the table above have been committed to Water and Sanitation relevant sectors through either additional regional programmes or bilateral programmes⁴⁸. However, due to resource limitations for the previous and this current exercise it is not possible to review all individual TACIS regional or bi-lateral programmes for individual operations in the Water and Sanitation sector.

The following table shows the overall approximate resource commitments for Water and Sanitation under TACIS, taking also into account the information retrieved from CRIS Consultation and CRIS Saisie:

Table 10: Overall resource commitment to Water and Sanitation Sub-Sectors – TACIS (1999-2004)

Primary Sector	Total (Mio €)	Percentage
1. Waste Management / Disposal	29.2	31.7%
2. Water Supply and Sanitation	20.0	21.7%
3. River Development	14.2	15.4%
4. Environmental Policy and Administrative Management	12.4	13.5%
5. Water Resources Protection	8.6	9.3%
6. Flood Prevention / Control	3.0	3.3%
7. Environmental Education / Training	2.0	2.2%
8. Rural Development and Management	1.8	2.0%
9. Strengthening Civil Society	0.6	0.7%
10. Water Resources Policy and Administrative Management	0.2	0.2%
Total	92.0	100.00%

⁴⁸ i.e. the bi-lateral annual action programmes. These programmes are included in CRIS Consultation only with very limited descriptions, short general titles (e.g. Human Resource Development, Energy, etc.) and broad sector classifications that might not reflect the actual variety of the sectors covered by the individual programme.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Globally, the largest share of resources has been committed to projects / programmes under the general sector-heading *Water Supply and Sanitation* sector. However, as explained above, this most-likely is due to the fact that many specific activities have been assigned to this general sector heading in CRIS, despite the fact that due to their nature they could have been assigned more properly to one of the sector sub-headings. Keeping this in mind, the following observations can be made:

- The five sub-sectors receiving the largest share of resource commitments are Water Supply and Sanitation, Water Supply and Sanitation - Small Systems, Water Resources Policy and Administrative Management, Environmental Policy and Administrative Management and Rural Development and Management⁴⁹. Together, these sectors have received about 82% of the resource commitments to Water and Sanitation.
- The five sub-sectors with the smallest share of resource commitments are River Development, Women in Development⁵⁰, Water Resources Protection, Education and Training in Water Supply and Sanitation and Environmental Education / Training. Together, these sectors have received less than 1% of the resources committed to the sector⁵¹.

The regional cooperation instruments (EDF, ALA, etc.) are of particular importance for supporting Water and Sanitation initiatives, as is shown by the fact that by far the largest share of resources has been committed to Water and Sanitation activities through these instruments. Among the regionally defined instruments, the EDF is the most important one.

Consequently, the largest share of commitments to Water and Sanitation goes to ECP countries, over 65%. MEDA and ALA countries receive the second and third largest share of commitments.

The regions also differ with regard to the Water and Sanitation sub-sectors that the EC support focuses on: Table 11 summarises the findings from the quantitative analysis, listing only the most important Water and Sanitation sub-sectors, and indicating their relative importance in the different geographical regions of EC development cooperation.

49 It should be noted, that the attempt was made to only consider those activities listed under Rural Development and Management and Urban Development and Management that were indeed relevant for the Water and Sanitation sector. This means in particular that all projects listed in the database that were clearly not relevant for Water and Sanitation were deleted from the project list. Projects with possible relevance (e.g. "integrated rural development projects") and clear relevance were retained. Please consult Annex 1: Data clearing Procedures and Issues for details on the processing of these entries.

50 Please note that this does not necessarily have to mean, that the Water and Sanitation activities financed in other sectors do not have a gender component mainstreamed into them. The data presented here only states that a low percentage of Water and Sanitation relevant activities has been classified as a "Women in Development" Activity.

51 Again, only the activities in the sectors Women in Development and Environmental Education / Training that seemed to be relevant for the Water and Sanitation sector were considered. For details, see Annex 1.

Table 11: Overview of regional foci of the EC Water and Sanitation portfolio (1999 – 2004)

Water and Sanitation Sub-Sector	Regional relevance					
	Global	ACP	ALA Asia	ALA LA	MEDA	TACIS
Water Supply and Sanitation						
Water Supply and Sanitation - Small Systems						
Water Resources Policy and Administrative Management						
Waste Management/Disposal						
Rural Development and Management						
Urban Development and Management						
Agricultural Water Resources						
Environmental Education/ Training						
Environmental Policy and Administrative Management						
River Development						
Water Resources Protection						
Coding	Description of Category					
	Over 25% of resources committed to this region are committed to this sector					
	Between 10% - 25% of resources committed to this region are committed to this sector					
	Between 5% - 10% of resources committed to this region are committed to this sector					
	Under 5% of resources committed to this region are committed to this sector.					

ANNEX 1 – DATA CLEARING PROCEDURES AND ISSUES

1. Data clearing procedure

The data from EuropeAid's database "CRIS" were exported into an Excel table. This list of EC activities had to be "cleaned" to reduce the double-counting of the same EC activities⁵². The cleaning was done, applying the following criteria:

- For projects with the same year, same or similar title (only differing in spelling, abbreviations, omission of words / articles), the same amount committed, contracted and paid, one of the two projects was deleted. If the year of the two entries differed, however, both activities were retained, under the assumption, that they represented consecutive budget allocations.
- If entries had the same or a similar title, same year, but differing budget allocations, both projects were retained. However, if one of the similar entries only listed a budget allocation in the "planned" category, but no funds were actually committed (no contracts made, and no payments made), this entry was deleted.

2. Distinction of relevant / irrelevant activities in sectors indirectly related to Water and Sanitation⁵³

The database analysis was based on two kinds of sectors:

- Sectors that were **directly relevant** for Water and Sanitation (e.g. Water Supply and Sanitation, River Development, Agricultural Water Resources, Flood Prevention / Control, etc.) in that "Water", "Sanitation", "Waste", etc. is directly mentioned in the title.
- Sectors that were only **indirectly relevant** for Water and Sanitation (e.g. Urban Development and Management, Rural Development and Management, Economic and Development Planning) that, based in the definition of the sub-sector might contain Water and / or Sanitation projects without mentioning either "Water", "Sanitation", "Waste", etc. directly in the sector heading.

For the directly relevant sectors, all entries found in the database (CRIS Consultation) were retained, without examining their relevance for Water and Sanitation individually. For the other sectors (indirectly relevant), the following distinctions were made.

Economic and Development Planning

Removed from list:

- General institutional support (e.g. Support to NAO, Support to General Assembly, Ministry for financial and economic planning).

Retained:

- Institutional support to potentially relevant line ministries left (e.g. ministry for planning, Ministry for Public Works, institutional support of communities for service delivery, etc.), Micro-project programmes.

Rural Development and Management

⁵² The list put out by the database lists projects with the same title multiple times with different project references, if the funding source differs. Other doubling of entries might have occurred due to mis-spellings of project titles, data entry of activities in more than one language at a time, etc.

⁵³ Those sectors not directly related with Water and Sanitation (e.g. Rural Development and Management, Urban Development and Management, Strengthening of Civil Society, etc.).

Removed from List:

- general agricultural support projects, decentralized cooperation programmes, support to CBOs, livelihood programmes

retained:

- Rural Development programmes, micro-projects, local / community development (not specified further)

Strengthening Civil SocietyRemoved from list:

- Democratic governance, civil society, general strengthening of civil society.

Retained:

- local development, support to planning, natural resource management

Women in DevelopmentRemoved from list:

- general support to women's organizations, women enterprises, micro-credit (general),

Retained:

- Health & family development

In the sectors **Urban Development and Management** and **Environmental Education / Training** none of the entries found in CRIS Consultation were removed.

For all projects in the above (indirectly relevant) sub-sectors that were retained, it was assumed that 1/3 of the resources committed under those headings had relevance for the Water and Sanitation sector. Therefore, 1/3 of the resources commitments in these sub-sectors were counted towards the overall resource commitment for Water and Sanitation.

ANNEX 2 – COMPLETE LIST OF SECTOR APPROACHES AND BUDGET SUPPORT INITIATIVES (1999 - 2004)

The following table lists all the activities / initiatives of the EC that have been classified as "Sector Approach" or "Sector Approach (using budget support)" for the purpose of this exercise. The table is primarily intended to allow the members of the working group to cross-check if a) any activities have been falsely classified as Sector Approach, b) discern if any important sector approaches have been left out in the current analysis.

Sector Approaches

Year	Country	Region	Title	Amount committed
1999	Chad	ACP	APPUI A LA POLITIQUE DE L'EAU	23,000,000
1999	Jordanie	MEDA	The Programme Management Unit of the Greater Amman Water Sector Improvement Programme - MEDA/JOR/628/007	8,554,166
1999	South Africa	South Africa	1999/17 - Sector Support Programme for Community Water Supply & Sanitation (SSPCWSS)	20,000,000
2000	Bolivie	ALA LA	Programme d'eau potable et d'assainissement	60,000,000
2000	Egypte	MEDA	Subvention - BEI - National Drainage Programme	12,700,000
2000	South Africa	South Africa	2000/30 - WATER SERVICES SECTYOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME - SA/8030/000	47,080,000
2002	Maroc	MEDA	Programme d'ajustement structurel du secteur de l'eau	120,000,000
2002	South Africa	South Africa	SA/1008/00 SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO THE WATER SECTOR IN SADC	7,289,000
2003	Chad	ACP	PROGRAMME COMMUN CE-AFD-KFW D'APPUI LA POLITIQUE DE L'EAU	50,000,000
2003	Ile Maurice	ACP	MAURITIUS WASTEWATER SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT PROGRAMME (WSPSP) 2003-2006	30,000,000
2003	South Africa	South Africa	Water services sector support programme - phase II	27,920,000
2004	Samoa	ACP	Support to Water and Sanitation Sector	15,000,000

Sector Approach (through Budget Support)

Year	Country	Region	Title	Amount committed
2003	Djibouti	ACP	Support to Water Sector	13,000,000

ANNEX 3 – ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSLATION OF DAC / OECD SECTOR CODINGS FROM CRIS CONSULTATION

CRIS Consultation	English Title
Acc. sanitaires	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
DEVELOPPEMENT ET GESTION URBAINE	URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT
Développement rural	RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT
DISTRIBUTION D'EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
Eau et assainissement	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
Education et formation environnementales	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION / TRAINING
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND ADMIN	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND ADMIN. MGMT
GOUVERNEMENT ET SOCIETE CIVILE	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY
LOW-COST WATER AND SANITATION	WATER SUPPLY AND SANIT. - SMALL SYSTEMS
Politique des ressources en eau et gestion adminis	WATER RESOURCES POLICY/ADMIN. MGMT
Protection des ressources en eau	WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION
Renforcement de la société civile	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY
Ressources en eau à usage agricole	AGRICULTURAL WATER RESOURCES
Traitements des déchets	WASTE MANAGEMENT/DISPOSAL
Water / Sanitation	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

ANNEX 8: DELEGATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

THEMATIC EVALUATION OF THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

Delegation Questionnaire and Introductory Note

Introduction

Systematic and timely evaluation of its expenditure programmes is an established priority for the European Commission, as a means of accounting for the management of allocated funds and as a way of promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation. Evaluations emerge as an important keystone in the result-oriented approach to development.

The Commission Services have requested the Evaluation Unit of the EuropeAid Co-operation Office to undertake a Thematic Evaluation of the Water and Sanitation Sector. The Evaluation Unit included a provision for this Evaluation in its Work Programme for 2004, which was approved by the Board of the EuropeAid Co-operation office in December 2003.

The purpose of the evaluation is to provide the relevant external co-operation services of the European Commission and the wider public with an overall independent and accountable evaluation in terms of:

- The relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the activities in the W&S sector financed by the EC in the context of overall Community development co-operation;
- Consistency/internal coherence between EC support to water and sanitation and other EU policies like environment, agriculture, etc
- Coordination and complementarity of EC support actions and strategy to the W&S sector with policies/actions of Member States and other donors in the area.

The evaluation should be able to identify key lessons from the Commission's past co-operation, and to provide detailed recommendations to those primarily responsible for action: Commission Services in both the Headquarters and in Delegations. The evaluation users are the Board of EuropeAid, the Commission Services involved in external co-operation programmes (ECHO and DGs Environment and Research included), the Delegations, the partner countries, the Council, the European Parliament and other donors.

The evaluation is addressing the Commission's actions and interventions in development countries undertaken on the Water and Sanitation sector, mainly between 1999 and 2004. While always taking into account the standard evaluation criteria, this evaluation is organised around a set of 9 specific evaluation questions that have been derived from a reconstruction of the intervention logic for the W&S sector. For each question, appropriate judgement criteria and indicators have identified.

The Evaluation consists of 5 phases and 5 methodological stages. So far, 2 phases (Preparation Phase and the Desk Phase) have been implemented. These phases included, among others: an analysis of relevant key documentation; a Water and Sanitation supported initiatives analysis; a CSP comparative analysis (37 CSPs); a reconstruction of the constructive logic; a selection of evaluation questions and corresponding judgement criteria and indicators. Suitable methods for data and information collection, both in Brussels and during the field trips, have been defined and a methodology for the field visits (see below) developed. Finally, an overall evaluation analysis methodology has also been outlined.

The Terms of Reference for this evaluation identified 7 countries where case studies will be conducted: Cape Verde, Samoa and South Africa (ACP), Bolivia and India (ALA), Morocco (MEDA) and Russia (TACIS). The selection of these countries is based on the following criteria: (1) countries being (in the present or in the past) among the major recipients of European Commission aid in the Water and Sanitation sector; (2) representative of each region; (3) having Water and Sanitation as a focal sector; (4) not having been covered by the latest evaluations conducted by the Evaluation Unit (with some exceptions). A team of 2 or 3 evaluators will implement the country case studies in the period May – August 2005.

In addition to the data collection sources and methods outlined above, a questionnaire survey will be conducted to assess more in depth some specific evaluation issues related to the 9 evaluation questions. The survey is meant to increase the number of data gathered through primary data collection methods and to provide additional information to the findings obtained through the 7 country case studies. The questionnaire will be tested on 3 of the following 34 delegations before final issue:

- **ACP** - Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo (Braz.), Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea (Cky), Guyana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Polynesie Française, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania,
- **ALA** - China, Ecuador, Honduras, Indonesia, Korea (North), Sri Lanka, Yemen
- **MEDA** - Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Tunisia, West Bank – Palestine

We would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation, which will substantially help us to reach the objectives of this evaluation. Kindly send/fax this completed form before to:

Cornelia Schmitz; PARTICIP GmbH; Phone: +49 761 790740; Fax: +49 761 7907490 ;
cornelia.schmitz@particip.de

THEMATIC EVALUATION OF THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE DELEGATIONS

Delegation to (name country)	
Name of the person who completed the questionnaire	
E-Mail	
Position in the Delegation	

Question 1.

- Is someone at Delegation level specifically responsible for the Water and Sanitation Sector? (kindly tick box)

Yes

☐

No

☐**B. If so, what is this person's position in the Delegation?****C. Since when is he/she working in the Delegation?****D. Approximately what percentage of his/her time is devoted to the Management of W&S supported initiatives?**

Question 2.

Have the MDG targets on water and sanitation been used as a guideline for the programming and implementation of W&S supported initiatives?

Yes

☐

No

☐

If so, kindly describe shortly how this has been done.

Question 3.

Has there been, over the last five years, increased priority, in the design and provision of EC support in the W&S sector, for those most in need (*poor population groups, areas identified as suffering from water scarcity, low-income areas with sanitary problems, areas with a high conflict potential because of water scarcity*)?

Yes

☐

No

☐

If so, kindly provide some examples to illustrate this.

Question 4.

Has support for water and sanitation included health improving measures in its design, where appropriate?

Yes

☐

No

☐

If so, kindly provide some examples to illustrate this.

Question 5.

To which extent have the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) been mainstreamed in the EC's contribution to W&S delivery?

Question 6.

A. Have the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) been included in the national water sector policy and legislative framework?

B. If so, what has been the EC's contribution in the adoption of a national water sector policy and legislative framework that are in line with IWRM principles?

Question 7.

- Has there been, over the last five years, an (increased) attention for gender inequalities in the design of EC support to the W&S sector?
- Has there been over the last five years, in the design of EC support to the W&S sector, increased inclusion of specific strategies, objectives and measures to redress existing gender inequalities?

Question 8.										
How would you assess the overall performance of EC support to the W&S sector with regard to the following issues?										
Issue	Overall performance					Change in period 1999 - 2004				
	1	2	3	4	5	--	-	0	+	++
Percentage of budget aimed at poor population groups										
Extensive consultation among all relevant stakeholders in design and implementation of W&S initiatives										
Inclusion, in W&S initiatives, of the consideration of the finite and vulnerable character of the water resources										
Inclusion, in W&S initiatives, of the consideration of the existing of various (and sometimes) competing uses for water										
Inclusion, in W&S initiatives, of the principle of water as an economic <i>and</i> social good										
Inclusion, in W&S initiatives, of the consideration of the entire hydrological cycle										
Inclusion, in W&S initiatives, of a demand responsive approach to sector development										
Quality of implementation of W&S initiatives										
Quality of monitoring and evaluation systems										
Optimisation of contribution of host country										
Use of the economically most advantageous technical solutions										
Level to which relief and rehabilitation efforts (if any) have been linked with development										
Realisation of synergies with actions of member states and other actors										
	1 = very poor 2 = poor 3 = moderate 4 = good 5 = very good					-- = very negative - = negative 2. = no change + = positive ++ = very positive				

Question 9.

A. Have EC W&S policies and major sectoral objectives been taken into account in the CSP/NIP formulation process?

B. And are the W&S objectives defined at CSP/NIP level coherent with W&S policies and major objectives at EC level?

C. Have relief and rehabilitation actions (if any), that are implemented via ECHO, taken into account the EC's W&S sector policies and objectives at country level?

Question 10.

- **Have W&S policies and actions of member states and other actors been taken into account during the CSP/NIP formulation process?**
- **Have synergies have been pursued with the actions of member states and other actors (both development and humanitarian actions) during the CSP/NIP formulation process?**
- **Is operational coordination taking place between the recipient country, the EC and other donors ?**

If so, kindly explain (existence of procedures and mechanisms to address coherence and complementarity, number of actors involved and quality of their involvement).

Question 11. How would you assess the role of the various types of support used to achieve the W&S objectives?			
Type of support	Specific role of this instrument	Advantage of using this instrument	Disadvantage of using this instrument
Project aid			
Programme aid			
Sector support			
Budget support			
Other support (specify)			

Question 12.

A. What have been, over the last five years, the obstacles, if any, to an increased role and influence for the EC in the W&S sector in the country?

B. In your opinion, what measures could contribute towards improved EC performance in the W&S sector in the future?

Question 13.

What are, according to you, the main factors for a successful implementation of W&S support programmes?

Kindly add any further comments below:

We are grateful for the time you have generously given us by completing this questionnaire, thus sharing with us your experience and much appreciated views.

ANNEX 9: SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

Countries abbreviations:

Algeria	DZA
Benin	BEN
Burkina Faso	BFA
Chad	TCD
Dominican Republic	DOM
Ecuador	ECU
Egypt	EGY
Ghana	GHA
Guinea Conakry	GIN
Guyana	GUY
Honduras	HND
Jamaica	JAM
Jordan	JOR
Lesotho	LSO
Mauritius	MUS
Namibia	NAM
New Caledonia	NCL
Niger	NER
Swaziland	SWZ
Syria	SYR
Tanzania	TZA
Tunisia	TUN
West Bank- Palestine	WBG

Question 1:

A. Is someone at Delegation level specifically responsible for the Water and Sanitation Sector?

In the vast majority of cases (around 90%) there is such a person, with ECU and TUN as exceptions.

B. If so, what is this person's position in the Delegation?

These responsible persons occupy different positions. Their ranks range from the task managers to technical advisors or, for example, head of the operational section. For more detailed information, see the attached General Overview.

C. Since when is he/she working in the Delegation?

Most staff concerned started working between 2002-2005. The exception is NAM indicating 1997 as starting date.

D. Approximately what percentage of his/her time is devoted to the Management of W&S supported initiatives?

On average 40% of the time is devoted to W&S. The differences among the Delegations are however significant with, for instance, GHA indicating 95% and PAL providing the figure between 5%-10%. For more detailed information please see the attached General Overview.

Question 2:

Have the MDG targets on water and sanitation been used as a guideline for the programming and implementation of W&S supported initiatives? If so, kindly describe shortly how this has been done.

Around 50% of respondents answered positively to this question, indicating that MDG targets are included in their master plans and governmental policies and programmes. Some of the negative answers refer to the fact that at the time of programming and implementation of the W&S supported initiatives the MDGs did not exist.

Question 3:

Has there been, over the last five years, increased priority, in the design and provision of EC support in the W&S sector, for those most in need (poor population groups, areas identified as suffering from water scarcity, low-income areas with sanitary problems, areas with a high conflict potential because of water scarcity)? If so, kindly provide some examples to illustrate this.

Around 78% of respondents answered positively to this question, although not in an exhaustive way. There have been activities (also funded by the 8th and 9th EDF), focusing on the provision W&S infrastructure for the aforementioned population groups concentrating on the improvement of water supply measures and to a smaller part also on sewage systems and waste water management. An interesting initiative is a plan of the TZA government to construct public water taps and water kiosks enabling the people in need to get water.

Some delegations are further highlighting the need to focus on the institutional strengthening and capacity building in order to effectively tackle this issue.

Question 4:

Has support for water and sanitation included health improving measures in its design, where appropriate? If so, kindly provide some examples to illustrate this.

Health-improving actions are generally integrated in W&S programmes (in about 74% of cases the answer is positive) - mainly in terms of building the W&S infrastructure, which should be hygienic and not contamination-prone. Furthermore, there is a focus on the education/training and awareness campaigns directed at the local population. Nevertheless, only one respondent mentions special health education measures in schools.

The MUS delegation points out that W&S conditions in Mauritius have never reached a situation where the health of the population has been at risk.

Question 5:

To which extent have the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) been mainstreamed in the EC's contribution to W&S delivery?

About 40% of answers are negative or neutral. In the remaining cases, there is on overall (but not that specific) positive answer on the question (an exception is EGY pointing out the 1st and 2nd IWRM principle as important in the country's context). Furthermore, in some cases the answers seem to indicate that the question is not fully understood. The overall tendency to refrain from referring to the particular IWRM principles is obvious. Nevertheless, we could track some hints on participatory approaches (2nd principle) and human resources development (perhaps 2nd and 3rd principle) together with a focus on the IWRM principles in terms of the governmental programmes and EDF.

Question 6:

A. Have the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) been included in the national water sector policy and legislative framework?

Around 74% replied positively to this question. It is important to note that countries in arid zones, suffering from a water deficit (e.g. EGY, JOR, BFA, NER, WBG etc), undertook generally more initiatives related to the inclusion of IWRM principles within national policies than countries in humid regions.

B. If so, what has been the EC's contribution in the adoption of a national water sector policy and legislative framework that are in line with IWRM principles?

The EC has contributed in terms of the W&S policy planning and development. It also played a role in terms of the legislation's enforcement and (legal) information dissemination. Furthermore, it provided financial resources (EDF). Additional commitments can be identified in the fields of project implementation and M&E.

Question 7:

A. Has there been, over the last five years, an (increased) attention for gender inequalities in the design of EC support to the W&S sector?

About 78% of respondents gave a positive answer to this question, which means that gender aspects seem generally mainstreamed within W&S programs. GHA points out that the 50% of its Water Board is composed by women. JAM and JOR do not seem to consider gender inequality as a big issue in their country.

Some Delegations pointed out that the activities carried out in order to improve water supply and sanitary conditions improve gender equality in general. The installation of water points gives girls the possibility to attend school (instead of going out looking for water every day). Nevertheless, the role of women as beneficiaries of water and sanitation projects seems more pronounced than their role at implementing and decision taking levels.

B. Has there been over the last five years, in the design of EC support to the W&S sector, increased inclusion of specific strategies, objectives and measures to redress existing gender inequalities?

The situation is roughly 50% - 50% (equal shares of positive and negative/neutral answers).

Women participation in training for water user committees is an important focus in some countries. Further, gender issues are strongly considered within the sanitary and health sector as well as in sewerage projects (MUS). The involvement of woman seems more pursued through specific activities than via the elaboration and implementation of special strategies within W&S programs.

Question 8:

How would you assess the overall performance of EC support to the W&S sector with regard to the following issues?

(Two ratings were asked: the *Overall performance* and the *Change in period 1999 – 2004*)

a) Percentage of budget aimed at poor population groups

Within this category the rating is largely positive, nevertheless three Delegations report a decrease over the period from 1999-2004.

b) Extensive consultation among all relevant stakeholders in design and implementation of W&S initiatives

The answers are generally positive and even an improved dialogue is reported for the period under evaluation.

c) Inclusion, in W&S initiatives, of the consideration of the finite and vulnerable character of the water resources

Half of the respondents state this consideration is taken into account.

d) Inclusion, in W&S initiatives, of the consideration of the existing of various (and sometimes) competing uses for water

Inclusion at this level is only to be considered as moderate, but an improvement is seen for the period 1999-2004.

e) Inclusion, in W&S initiatives, of the principle of water as an economic and social good

Only three Delegations rate the general inclusion of the economic viewpoint as *weak*. Here as well, an improvement is noticed for the period under evaluation.

f) Inclusion, in W&S initiatives, of the consideration of the entire hydrological cycle

The inclusion of the entire hydrological cycle is on average rated as *moderate*, with a little improvement for 1999-2004.

g) Inclusion, in W&S initiatives, of a demand responsive approach to sector development

Here again, the average rating is *moderate*.

h) Quality of implementation of W&S initiatives

The quality of W&S implementation measures is, with three exceptions, rated positively. The three Delegations that have reported a rather negative performance have however seen an improvement for 1999-2004.

i) Quality of monitoring and evaluation systems

The majority assesses the quality of M&E systems as good.

j) Optimisation of contribution of host country

The Overall Performance is rated as rather *poor/moderate*. A small tendency of improvement is observed for the evaluation period.

k) Use of the economically most advantageous technical solutions

Interestingly, the answers are quite equally distributed between *poor* and *very good*. For 1999-2004, most respondents rated the performance as *positive*.

l) Level to which relief and rehabilitation efforts (if any) have been linked with development

Here, the ratings of the overall performance are concentrated on two values: around *poor* and around *very good*. A bit more than half of the respondents see an improvement between 1999 and 2004.

m) Realisation of synergies with actions of member states and other actors

Again, the ratings of the overall performance are concentrated on two values: around *poor* and around *very good*. The score for the evaluation period is tending to *very positive*.

Question 9:

A. Have EC W&S policies and major sector objectives been taken into account in the CSP/NIP formulation process?

W&S is in CSP's/NIP's in a few answers categorised as a sector priority, but more often W&S is integrated as an indirect support through W&S measures which are incorporated in other programs (e.g. infrastructure or rural development programs) Only two countries (BFA, SWZ) replied that W&S is not taken into account within the CSP framework.

This question, and especially the meaning of "taken into account" seems to be interpreted differently by the responding person. Some Delegations considered the integration of W&S objectives in other main sectors as sufficient for a positive answer to this question, whereas other Delegations only provide a positive answer if the W&S sector is included as such in the CSP.

B. And are the W&S objectives defined at CSP/NIP level coherent with W&S policies and major objectives at EC level?

Around 48% replied positively, referring to poverty reduction objectives, the MDGs and the environmental policy.

C. Have relief and rehabilitation actions (if any) that are implemented via ECHO, taken into account the EC's W&S sector policies and objectives at country level?

Some delegations indicate that this question should be rather addressed to ECHO. The amount of positive answers reaches 26%. Only four countries could provide some examples concerning the impact of ECHO's actions on W&S objectives. Generally speaking, most of the Delegations seem not to dispose of an overview of ECHO's interventions.

Question 10:

A. Have W&S policies and actions of member states and other actors been taken into account during the CSP/NIP formulation process?

Around 52% replied positively. However, nearly half of the Delegations didn't answer this question.

B. Have synergies been pursued with the actions of member states and other actors (both development and humanitarian actions) during the CSP/NIP formulation process?

In this case, it seems that it was not clear for the respondents whether the question relates to *all* actions, or just to W&S actions. For that reason, the information (i.e. around 50% of the Delegations see a synergy) should be carefully interpreted.

C. Is operational coordination taking place between the recipient country, the EC and other donors? If so, kindly explain (existence of procedures and mechanisms to address coherence and complementarity, number of actors involved and quality of their involvement).

The majority of the Delegations are mentioning a practice of periodical meetings, briefings and other co-ordination activities involving all key stakeholders. Only in two countries no operational coordination took place.

In an important number of countries, member states and other donors meet once a month, and in three cases the EC is explicitly mentioned as a focal point or organiser of these meetings.

Several Delegations mentioned that the planning and implementation of multi-donor projects is based on information exchange and informal meetings that allow an operational collaboration. An important point here is to avoid overlapping activities and to reach an efficient use of funds.

The level of inclusion of the national governments in the “round-table-discussions” of the member states and other donors is varying.

Question 11:

How would you assess the role of the various types of support used to achieve the W&S objectives?

Project Aid	Specific role	Direct support to a specific identified need within the W&S sector. Often focus on specific, immediate issues (e.g. natural disaster)
	Advantage	Fast answer, tangible result and better control and monitoring. Targeted intervention following identification; could be very successful in case of rapid implementation
	Disadvantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow focus • The EC procedures are too long and complicated (insufficient knowledge of EC procedures may cause delays) • Lack of ownership from the recipient country.
	Further Comments	N/A
Programme Aid	Specific role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening institutional capacities • Via integrated approach including different individual projects • Promotes partnerships and complementary activities • Supports autonomous utilities
	Advantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectoral approach • A big impact • Co-ordinated decentralisation. • Co-financing opportunities

	Disadvantage	The implementation is more difficult and longer (slow procedures).
	Further Comments	N/A
Sector Support	Specific role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad and sector wide approach • Multi donor involvement
	Advantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership enhanced • Better coordination, fast implementation • Harmonisation of partnerships • More focus on development of the whole sector.
	Disadvantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties in implementation if activities touch upon different sectors. Many counterparts concerned in the different Ministries (agriculture, environment, tourism,...) • Difficult if there is a lack of clear policy and transparent financial management • Depends highly on institutional capacity of the national authority
	Further Comments	N/A
Budget Support	Specific role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influences a policy commitment and assists financially in achieving the outlined targets • It is linked to policy shifts or reforms; typically for transition countries
	Advantage	Policy based, fast disbursement, easier to manage, flexible, increases government responsibility
	Disadvantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption risks • Quality of implementation not assured • Lack of control/difficult to monitor • Could be prejudicial to financial programming of beneficiary
	Further Comments	SYR is pointing as a disadvantage that most developing countries do not meet the conditionalities
Other Support	Specific role	Multi-donor funds and large investments
	Advantage	Synergies among donors
	Disadvantage	Possible conflict of interests in terms of donor priorities
	Further Comments	N/A

Question 12:**A. What have been, over the last five years, the obstacles, if any, to an increased role and influence for the EC in the W&S sector in the country?**

The main obstacle is a passive/negative management from the governmental side compounded by limited political commitment. Moreover, in some countries the unsafe political conditions negatively influence project implementation in general .

Further obstacles mentioned are the existence of other priorities (e.g. economy, human rights, education, etc.), limited financial resources and long procedures. Besides that, policy targets not always meet the W&S targets, as for example with regard to pricing.

B. In your opinion, what measures could contribute towards improved EC performance in the W&S sector in the future?

The Delegations emphasize the need for an improved dialogue with national authorities and other donors followed by harmonisation also involving more and better co-ordination. This should be supported by a realistic attitude with regard to contractual and financial management.

The promotion of sector support is recommended and the orientation of regional funding to the principles of EC's policies (MEDA region); otherwise ad hoc approaches will remain.

In the WBG a water distribution should be ensured in a more equitable way.

Question 13:**What are, according to you, the main factors for a successful implementation of W&S support programmes?**

The most frequent answer refers to the political will of the national government and an effective, well co-ordinated, multilateral dialogue involving all stakeholders. Besides stakeholder involvement, the active participation of beneficiaries within the planning and implementation process is necessary in order to assure the sustainability of project/ program results. The W&S activities must be in line with national strategies. Some Delegations mentioned decentralisation as an important condition. The matter of sufficient/qualified human resources has also its importance. There is also a tangible need for better funding supplemented with a strong financial control.

Furthermore, the NAM delegation points out that the Ministries should be allowed to use their own tendering procedure. Tunisia mentioned that a cross-sectoral approach requires a strong coordination between the different actors.

ANNEX 10: LIST OF PERSONS MET

List of Persons met

	Name	Organisation	Function	Country
1	Antao Manuel Fortes	Energia, Agua e Saneamento – Unidade de Coordenação	Coordenator Programma	Cape Verde
2	A C Bird	Hydro R&D	Environmentalism	Samoa
3	A Knight	Constitutional Law	Consultant	South Africa
4	A. Fernades-Antunes	EC Delegation	Water and Sanitation Project Officer	Cape Verde
5	Abdellah Aouazi	ONEP Fès	Directeur Régional	Maroc
6	Abdellah El Khaboté	MATEE	Chargé de mission	Maroc
7	Abdellatif Bennani	Ministère des Finances	Directeur du Budget	Maroc
8	Abdellatif Lemrabett	MATEE, Secrétariat d'État à l'Environnement	Directeur	Maroc
9	Abderrafii Lahlou-Abid	KfW/GTZ	Expert Eau & Assainissement	Maroc
10	Agrawal, Nand Kishor	KFW	Programme Officer Rural Development and Watershed	India
11	Ahmed Belkheiri	ABH du Sébou à Fès	Directeur	Maroc
12	Aleksey F. Poryadin	Environmental Protection and Natural resources,	Deputy Minister, Chairman of State Committee of Environmental Protection	Russia
13	Amin, Kulan	EC Del.	Responsible for the State Partnership Project	India
14	Amosa Pouoa	Principal engineer	Ministry Works Transport and Infrastructure	Samoa
15	Aras, Adal		Specialist in Development Communication, Community Learning Centre for Water Management	India
16	Ascarrunz Bustamante, Isabel	SIDA	Official for the Water, Sanitation and Environment Sector	Bolivia
17	Asenati Tuiletufuga	Senior Activity Manager	AusAID	Samoa
18	B Jackson	DBSA	Policy Analyst	South Africa
19	B Pretorios	SALGA (past)	Water and Sanitation Coordinator	South Africa
20	Bain, Thomas	EC Delegation	Project Manager –	India

			Development Cooperation	
21	Benoit Bazin	DG Dev Bxl	Programme Officer	
22	Bruno Valfrey	EUWI	Consultant	
23	Burgers, Lizette	UNICEF	Chief Water and Environmental Sanitation Section	India
24	Burra, Neera	UNDP	Assistant Resident Representative and Social Development Adviser	India
25	Buscosi, Giulia	EC Del.	Advisor (Development Cooperation, NGOs Co-financing)	India
26	C Mashaba	DWAF	District Manager	South Africa
27	C Reeves	EC Delegation	Water and Sanitation Project Officer	South Africa
28	C Solomona	KVA Consult Ltd	National Consultant	Samoa
29	Cáceres, Humberto	FNDR (National Fund for Regional Development)		Bolivia
30	Calderón, Jorge	DIGESBA	Director for Control and Project Follow-up	Bolivia
31	Camacho, Álvaro	SISAB	Superintendent of Basic Sanitation	Bolivia
32	Canizares, Sandra	PRAS-SANTA CRUZ	National Co-director	Bolivia
33	Carlos Lima Dias	Ministère des Infrastructures et des Transports	Director	Cape Verde
34	Chabra, I.K.	WASMO	Co-Ordination Monitoring and Support Unit (CMSU)	India
35	Chacón, Fernando	DIGESBA	Director for Sustainability and Enterprise Development	Bolivia
36	Chavez Salas, Ana Beatriz	EC Delegation	Assistant Cooperation Section	Bolivia
37	Chouki	Secrétariat d'Etat de l'Eau	Chargé de Programme	Maroc
38	Claude Jentgen	Coopération GD Luxembourg	Coordonateur resident	Cape Verde
39	Curradi, Paolo	EC, AIDCO E6		
40	Detoc, Sylvie	DG ENV, D2		
41	Dockweiler, Marina	FPS (National Fund for Productive and Social Investment)	Director of Agreement Management	Bolivia
42	Dr N Walmsley	Technical Assistant to National Authorising	Water Resources Specialist	Samoa

		Officer		
43	Dr S Rogers	Delegation of the EC for the Pacific office in Samoa	Head of Office	Samoa
44	Dvitry Kryoukov	National Environmental Research Centre	National Co-director	Russia
45	Eduardo Delgado	Electra	Chef Département Eau & Assainissement	Cape Verde
46	Eduardo Sorribes-Manzana	EC	Head of Delegation	Cape Verde
47	Ekaterina Miroshnik	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Associate Banker	Russia
48	El Mehdi Benzekri	Secrétariat d'État chargé de l'Eau	Secrétaire Général	Maroc
49	Elsa Barbosa Simoes	Geral da Agricultura e Pecuaria	Direção	Cape Verde
50	Eva Kohl	Conselheira de Embaixada – Austria Cooperação	Representante	Cape Verde
51	Filifilia Iosefa	Operations Associate	UNDP	Samoa
52	Galindo Avila, Ricardo	Embassy of the Netherlands	Associate Expert Sustainable Productive Development	Bolivia
53	García Rocha, Edgar	DIGESBA	General Services Director	Bolivia
54	Gutierrez, Maribel	PRAS-SANTA CRUZ	Trainer ANESAPA	Bolivia
55	Halaxa, Petr	EC, AIDCO		
56	Hamman, Gabin	EC; AIDCO C7		
57	H Bammann	FAO	Agricultural Economist	Samoa
58	H. Badraoui	MATEE	Directeur	Maroc
59	Hamid Jaoui	Délégation Commission Européenne	Programme Officer	Maroc
60	Hassan Lamrani	Banque Mondiale	Ir. en irrigation	Maroc
61	Heiland, Stephanie	GTZ	Advisor in Social-Political Management and Gender	Bolivia
62	Hisaharu Okuda	Programme Officer	JICA	Samoa
63	I Boonen	Hydro R&D	Engineer	Samoa
64	I Jethro	DWAF	Limpopo, Manager	South Africa
65	Inchausti Aviles, Juan Carlos	FNDR (National Fund for Regional Development)	Director of the Regional Departments	Bolivia
66	J Varghese	KVA Consult Ltd	Engineer	Samoa
67	Jenson Varghese	Manager	PacificConsult Ltd	Samoa
68	Johan Holmberg	Swedish Water Institute SIWI	Programme Officer	Cape Verde

69	Jorgensen, Alex	ADB	Principal Urban Specialist, Head Urban Development	India
70	Jose Luis Monteiro	SONEDF	District Manager	Cape Verde
71	K Kubjana	Cost Recovery Officer	Ga – Maja Moshate	South Africa
72	K U Pelpola	DWAF	Director, Water Services Support	South Africa
73	K Vaai	KVA Consult Ltd	Co-Managing Director	Samoa
74	Kirill A. Stepanov	Vernadsky Ecological Foundation (NGO)	Director	Russia
75	Kole, Sighabhai		Chief of the Water Committee Kundhada	India
76	L Faafo	Satiumalufilufi	Past Mayor	Samoa
77	L Leseane	DPLG	Senior Manager, Fee Basic Services	South Africa
78	Laavasa Malua	ACEO	Ministry Works Transport and Infrastructure (PUMA)	Samoa
79	Latu Kupa	Director	KEWConsult	Samoa
80	Leasi Galuvao	Assistant Manager	SWA	Samoa
81	Leilua Tavas Leota	Senior Programme Officer	JICA	Samoa
82	Liebaert, André	EC; DG DEV B5 Water facility group		
83	M N Lekothoane	Ga -Thaba Village	Beneficiary	South Africa
84	M P Thaba	Ga -Thaba Village	Beneficiary	South Africa
85	M Rall	Mvula Trust	Executive Director	South Africa
86	M Tsaba	Nametso Consulting Pty Ltd	Consultant	South Africa
87	M White	Development Cooperation Ireland	Water and Sanitation Project Officer	South Africa
88	M. Sbia	Ministère des Finances		Maroc
89	Maka Sapolu	RC Volunteer	Red Cross	Samoa
90	Mandrà, Cristiano	ECHO	Head of Office – South Asia	India
91	Maria de Lourdes Lima	INRGH	Presidente	Cape Verde
92	Mario Ronconi	EU Delegation	Cross-border cooperation & Neighbourhood Programmes	Russia
93	Martial Laurent	Délégation Commission Européenne	Programme Officer	Maroc

94	Martin Walshe	DG Dev Bxl	Programme Officer	
95	Meapelo Maiai	EPO	UNDP	Samoa
96	Mesonero, Claude	EC Delegation	Cooperation Section	Bolivia
97	Michael Hackethal	EU Delegation - Russia Cooperation programmes	Counselor	Russia
98	Misileti Satuala	Activity Manager	AusAID	Samoa
99	Mme Samira Badri	ONEP	Chef de la division Financement	Maroc
100	Mohamed Chaouni	MATEE	Chargé de mission	Maroc
101	Mohamed Kabbaj	Ministère des Finances	Adjoint au Dir. du budget	Maroc
102	Mohamed Lahrech	MADR	Directeur du développement et gestion de l'irrigation	Maroc
103	Mohamed Oubalkace	MATEE	Chargé de mission	Maroc
104	Mohammed Ameer	Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire	Secrétaire Général	Maroc
105	Mulipola A Titimaea	ACEO	Ministry of Natural Resources Environment and Meteorology	Samoa
106	Munguia, Juan Carlos	FPS (National Fund for Productive and Social Investment)	Financial Management	Bolivia
107	Munoz Moreno, Rafael	EC Delegation	Sector specialist	Bolivia
	Nauen, Cornelia	EC, RTD N2		
108	N Bailey	Hydro R&D	Engineer, Team Leader	Samoa
109	Nabil Lahbil	ONEP	Direction planification et juridique	Maroc
110	Noumea Simi	ACEO	Ministry of Finance	Samoa
111	Nourredine Boutayeb	Délégation Commission Européenne	Programme Officer	Maroc
112	O'Neill, Brian	EC Del.	Head of Section Development Co- operation	India
113	Oza, Apoorva	AKRSP	Chief Executive	India
114	P Clarey	GHD Pty Ltd	Technical Director	Samoa
115	P Migao	Siufaga	Women's Committee President	Samoa
116	Pablo Leunda Martarena	Délégation Commission Européenne	Programme Officer	Maroc
117	Pacheco Román, David	PRAS-SANTA CRUZ	General Manager COOPAGUAS	Bolivia

118	Pandey, Sanjeev	AKDN	Programme Coordinator of Multi-Sector Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme	India
119	Pankajbhai, Dave	AKRSP	Coordinator of the Rain Centre	India
120	Patel, Bhagwambhai		Community Organiser and farmers of the village	India
121	Patel, Raman	AKRSP	Development Associate	India
122	Paul, Kamini	EC Del.	Rural Development Section	India
123	Pedro Henriques	EU Delegation	Head of thematic section – Cross-border cooperation & Neighbourhood Programmes	Russia
124	Peone Fuimaono	Programme Officer Health Systems	World Health Organization	Samoa
125	Petri Salo	Embassy of Finland	Head of section Economy and Trade	Russia
126	Petrucci, Federica	EC, AIDCO		
127	Philippe Collignon	AFD	Chargé de mission	Maroc
128	Phillip Kerslake	Donor Project Manager	Samoa Water Authority	Samoa
129	Pinkowitz, Luis	PRAS-SANTA CRUZ	Work Supervisor	Bolivia
130	Querejazu Leytón, Jaime	Ministry for Sustainable Development	Expert for Rural Development for the National Watershed Plan	Bolivia
131	R Brunt	Faleula	Mayor	Samoa
132	Raquel D. INRGH	PRS2	Coordonatrice	Cape Verde
133	René Perez	BEI au Maroc – Région Maghreb	Représentant	Maroc
134	Repetto, Giuseppe	PRAS-SANTA CRUZ	European Co-director	Bolivia
135	Rojas, Franz	GTZ	Principal Assessor in Institutionalism and Sectoral Policies – PROAPAC	Bolivia
136	S Appanna	DBSA	Policy Analyst	South Africa
137	S Fili	Ministry of Health	Principle Environmental Health Officer	Samoa
138	S Mbedzi	DWAF	Executive Manager, Institutional Oversight	South Africa
139	Saumahaddad, Juan Carlos	Ministry for Sustainable Development	Coordinator National Watershed Plan	Bolivia
140	Sebastian Mariner	Principal	OSM Consultants	Samoa

141	Selena Polikhoun	Vernadsky Ecological Foundation (NGO)	Sector specialist	Russia
142	Sergey L. Stepanischev	COWI	Moscow representative Office Director	Russia
143	Setefano Tupufia	Programme Manager	EU Micro projects	Samoa
144	Singh, Ravindra	GTZ	Programme Officer Natural Resource Management	India
145	Solanki, Sharmishta	AKDN	Assistant Coordinator	India
146	Swillens, Dirk	EC Del.	Deputy Head of Section, Development Co-operation	India
147	T Sigwaza	DWAF	Director, Sector Collaboration	South Africa
148	Torrico, Enrique	DIGESBA	Control and Project Follow-up	Bolivia
149	Torrico, Fraddy	FPS (National Fund for Productive and Social Investment)	Operations' Manager	Bolivia
150	Valverde, Cristian	FPS (National Fund for Productive and Social Investment)	Financial Management of Agreements	Bolivia
151	Van de Rijdt, Martijn	ECHO	TA South Asia – Water and Sanitation	
152	Van den Heuvel, Hans	Embassy of the Netherlands	First Secretary Sustainable Productive Development	Bolivia
153	Van Steekelenburg, Pieter	EC, AIDCO		
154	Victor Alfonso G. Fidalgo	Ministère des Finances et du Plan	Conseiller	Cape Verde
155	Villalba, Reynaldo	DIGESBA	Norms and Technology	Bolivia
156	Villena Martínez, Esteban	FNDR (National Fund for Regional Development)	Sector specialist	Bolivia
157	Vladimir Korneev	EU Delegation	Institutional reforms cooperation programmes	Russia
158	Vos, Edwin	EC Delegation	Director of the Cooperation Section	Bolivia
159	Walsh, Martin	EC, DG DEV B5		

ANNEX 11: LIST OF DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION SOURCES

WATSAN – List of Documents - Sources

Ref	Author	Title & Subject	Date / Ref
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2	Commission of the EC	Communication to the Commission on the “Reform of the Management of External Assistance”	Rev 8 16/05/00
3	Commission of the EC	Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee “Integrating environment and sustainable development into economic and development co-operation policy – Elements of a comprehensive strategy”	COM (2000) 264 final 18/05/00
4	Commission of the EC	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on “the 3rd United Nations Conference on least Developed Countries”	COM (2001) 209 final 11/04/01
5	Commission of the EC	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament “Water management in Developing countries policy and priorities for EU development co-operation	COM (2002) 132 final {SEC(2002)288} + Annexe 12/03/02
6	Commission of the EC	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament “Untying: enhancing the effectiveness of aid”	COM (2002) 639 final 18/11/02
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17	Council of the EU	Council Regulation (EC) N° 2415/2001 of 10 December 2001 amending Regulation (EC) N° 2666/2000 on assistance for Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Regulation (EC) N° 2667/2000 on the European Agency for Reconstruction	Official Journal L327/3 12/12/01
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